



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Future Land Use Element is the designation of future land use patterns as reflected in the goals, objectives and policies contained in the City of Pompano Beach Comprehensive Plan. The supporting data provides a broad survey of current land use patterns, natural land features, and availability of public facilities for existing and future development. Future land use designations are depicted on the Future Land Use Map (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FutureLandUseMapColor_08302019).

Planning Timeframes

The City of Pompano Beach Comprehensive Plan provides guidance on development and redevelopment over two planning periods: a 5-Year short term planning period ending FY 2025 and a long term planning period ending FY 2040.

II. EXISTING LAND USE CONDITIONS

Introduction

The City of Pompano Beach is located in the north east side of Broward County and is generally bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east side; Florida's Turnpike on the west side; the cities of Lighthouse Point and Deerfield Beach on the north side; and the Town of Lauderdale-By-The-Sea and the City of Fort Lauderdale on the south side.

The City's total land area is approximately 25 square miles. There are no significant unincorporated lands within or adjacent to the City. Therefore, the City does not anticipate any land area changes in the near future or in the next long term planning period.

Existing use of properties in the City are shown on the Existing Land Use Map (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/ExistingLandUseMap_10222019). Existing development within the City represents a broad and diverse mix of uses from low density single-family residential neighborhoods to higher density multi-family residential development along the Atlantic Ocean and Intracoastal Waterway to regional commercial shopping areas along the City's primary transportation corridors to industrial park develop in the central and northwest portions of the City.

Table 1-1 below shows an analysis of existing land use patterns of the City. The City is 94.7% developed. Only 667.4 acres of land was classified as vacant on the Broward County Property Appraiser's database in 2019 when this plan was prepared

(pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/VacantLand_10222019). It should be noted that a significant portion of the tracts classified as vacant in 2019 were actually under construction at the time and thus there is even less vacant property in the City than estimated in the table below.

Table 1-1 Existing Land Use

Existing Land Use	Acres	Percentage of Total Acres
RESIDENTIAL LAND USE		
Single-Family Residential	2,883	23.0%
Multi-Family Residential (<10 Units)	306	2.4%
Multi-Family Residential (>10 Units)	1,024	8.2%
Vacant Residential	181	1.4%
Total Residential	4,394	35.0%
NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USES		
Commercial	2,817	22.4%
Vacant Commercial	157	1.3%
Industrial	2,134	17.0%
Vacant Industrial	167	1.3%
Institutional	399	3.2%
Vacant Institutional	24	0.2%
Governmental	1,205	9.6%
Vacant Governmental	139	1.1%
Water	1,103	8.8%
Total Non-Residential	8,145	65.0%
Total City Land (Less Roadways)	12,539	100.0%

Source: City of Pompano Beach, 2019 – Data from Tax Assessor's data classifications

Residential

The residential land use component includes single-family detached, multi-family (< 10 units per building) and multi-family (> 10 units per building). Existing residential land uses total approximately 35% of all land use within the City. The predominate residential land use type is single-family dwellings which represents 23% of the City. The multi-family category represents 10.6% of the City. Approximately 1.4% of the residential land in the City was classified as vacant on the property tax rolls in early 2019.

Commercial

Commercial land uses are primarily retail and office uses connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products or the provision of services which support the resident and tourist populations of the surrounding area. Existing commercial uses represent about 22.4% of the City or approximately 2,817 acres. An additional 1.3% of the City (or 157 acres) is set aside for commercial use but was classified as vacant on the 2019 tax rolls.

Industrial

Industrial land uses are primarily the manufacturing, assembly, processing or storage of products and goods. Major industrial uses are located in the northwest, central and southwest portions of the City. In 2019 approximately 2,134 acres or 17% of the City was in active industrial use. Another 1.3% (or 167 acres) of land was classified as vacant industrial land on the 2019 property tax rolls.

Other

Other land uses within the City include governmental (9.6%), institutional (3.2%), and water (8.8%). The governmental land use category includes City parks and open space, government buildings and properties such as schools, recreational centers, City Hall, water treatment plants and other public utility sites.

Vacant

The City is almost entirely developed with only approximately 668 acres classified on the tax roll as vacant in early 2019. This represents approximately 5.3% of the City's total developable land area. The following table identifies the land use designation of the properties classified as vacant on the early 2019 tax roll.

Table 1-2 Vacant Lands

Vacant Land by Land Use	Acres	Percentage of Total Acres
Vacant Residential	181	1.4%
Vacant Commercial	157	1.3%
Vacant Industrial	167	1.3%
Vacant Institutional	24	0.2%
Vacant Governmental	139	1.1%
Total Vacant Land	668	5.3%

Source: City of Pompano Beach, 2019

CRA

The City of Pompano Beach has created a CRA under Chapter 163, Part III, Florida Statutes. The CRA consists of two separate redevelopment areas comprising approximately 3,242 acres shown on the map provided at the following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/CRA_BoundaryMap):

- Northwest Pompano Beach Community Redevelopment Area (referred to as the NW District) which is approximately 3,084 acres;
- East Pompano Community Redevelopment Area (referred to as the East District) which is approximately 158 acres.

The NW District was created in 1989 and was set to terminate on December 31, 2019. Through a settlement agreement with Broward County, the term of the NW District was extended for another 20 years to December 31, 2040 subject to funding stipulations from the contributing taxing authorities. The NW District will continue to be funded with City-only Tax Increment funds after fiscal year 2025. There are many projects under way in the NW District with perhaps the most significant being the anticipated development of the Innovation District which is within the Downtown Pompano Transit Oriented Corridor (DPTOC) shown on the City's Future Land Use Map. The CRA is soliciting a Master Developer to facilitate the development of the Innovation District which will become the downtown for the City with a mix of educational, corporate, commercial, residential and government uses. Other NW District projects are described in the annual report available at the following link.

<https://pompanobeachfl.gov/assets/docs/pages/cra/about/PBCRA%20ANNUAL%20REPORT%202018.pdf>

The East District was created in 2001 and will expire after December 31, 2031. This area encompasses 158 acres which includes a portion of the barrier island and the East Transit Oriented Corridor (ETOC) which is shown on the Future Land Use Map. The beach area within the East District has been totally redeveloped and is undergoing a tremendous renaissance. The former Pier parking lot has been transformed into an award winning parking garage, restaurants, shops and a new hotel. The project is so successful that the City and CRA are seeking the appropriate approvals to build a second parking garage to support the East District activities. More details on the East District activities are available within the annual report, the link to which is provided above.

Neighborhood Equity and the One Pompano Theme

The community within the northwest area of the City completed a survey and analysis and prepared a report called the "Northwest Community Building and Empowerment" report. The

purpose of the project was to identify and prioritize challenges and opportunities within the NW community (specifically Commission District 4); identify specific factors contributing to the challenges and opportunities; detail community residents’ desired outcomes to each challenge and opportunity; and detail action strategies which can be taken by both the city and the community residents to address the identified challenges and opportunities. The “One Pompano” theme was one of the outcomes of this study. The One Pompano theme is to ensure that from one end to the other, all neighborhoods have, as a minimum, sidewalks, street lights, city landscaping, community entrance signage, traffic calming and paved roadways. This theme can be implemented through Comprehensive Plan policy and Strategic Plan projects to create standard street sections to be applied to all areas of the City, and customized through a Master Street Improvement Plan for specific local conditions.

III. POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

The City’s population according to the 2010 U.S. Census was 99,845. By 2040, the City’s population is expected to experience moderate growth (see Table 1-3 below). According to data prepared for the City from BEBR in 2018, between 2010 and 2040 the City is projected to see an additional 35,708 residents, which represents a 35.8% growth rate from 2010.

**Table 1-3
Historic Population and Projections, Pompano Beach 2000 - 2040**

Year	Population	% Change from 2010 Population
2010	99,845	N/A
2017	109,441	+9.6%
2020	115,472	+15.7%
2025	123,007	+23.2%
2030	128,976	+29.2%
2035	133,360	+33.6%
2040	135,553	+35.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and BEBR 2018

Annexation

No annexations have occurred since 2010 and none are being considered at this time.

Land Needed to Accommodate expected 2040 Population

The City is almost build-out with only approximately 667 acreage of vacant land (5.3% of the total City acreage) and only 181 acres of vacant residential land (1.4% of the total City acreage). Development that is expected over the next planning horizon is redevelopment of existing developed properties. The majority of the redevelopment is expected to be in the City's mixed use redevelopment areas which include the East Transit Oriented Corridor, the Downtown Pompano Transit Oriented Corridor, and the LIVE! Pompano Regional Activity Center.

IV. NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Natural Resources

Beaches, Shores, Canals, Estuarine Systems

Broward County has more than 266 miles of fresh and estuarine waterways, the majority of which are man-made canals. The City of Pompano Beach has three (3) miles of ocean front beach and coastline and approximately 32 miles of navigable waterways including 3.6 miles of Intracoastal Waterway that falls between the barrier island and the mainland. The Hillsboro Inlet provides direct ocean access at the north coastal limit of the City. The C-14 canal, beginning in the everglades, that splits into the Pompano Canal and the Cypress Creek canal, runs through the City. The canal systems east of the salinity control structures are brackish or marine, and the canals west of the salinity control structures and the inland self-contained lakes are freshwater. The network of residential canals and other waterbodies are shown on the Future Land Use base map. All the inland freshwater lakes in the City are manmade and developed as borrow pits to generate fill for adjacent development and are components of adjacent stormwater management systems.

Water Resources

The City provides potable water service to an area of approximately 19 square miles generally extending from the Atlantic Ocean to Florida's Turnpike and from Copans Road to McNab Road. The service area covers the majority of the City, along with the southern part of the City of Lighthouse Point (south of N.E. 31st Court) and the northern part of the Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea (north of Gatehouse Road). The portion of the City outside of the service area is supplied potable water via the Broward County Water and Wastewater Service (BCWWS) Districts 1 and 2. The source of potable water is the Biscayne Aquifer. There are wellfields located within the City. The City of Pompano Beach and Broward County fall within the South Florida Water Management District's (SFWMD) Lower East Coast (LEC) water supply planning region. See the

Infrastructure Element for more information on the City's potable water supply and system and Conservation Element for more information on ground water and surface water.

Wellfield Protection

The City operates groundwater wells that are supplied by raw water from the Biscayne Aquifer. The City's wellfields are shown on the Wellfield Protection Zone Map (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/WellfieldMap). There are several wellfield protection zones located in the City of Pompano Beach. In addition to the wellfield protection zones associated with the City's wells there are also several associated with County wells and other jurisdictions.

Floodplains and Flood Prone Areas

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) identifies the flood zones within the City as mapped by the National Flood Insurance Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Flood zones can be looked up by property address at the interactive map provided at the following link:

Interactive Map:

<https://www.broward.org/Environment/FloodZoneMaps/Pages/ProposedNewFloodMaps.aspx>

Static Map:

[pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FEMA Preliminary FloodZone](http://pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FEMA_Preliminary_FloodZone)

This link provides access to both the adopted FIRM (2014) and the proposed maps that resulted from the recent FEMA Coastal Flood Study (2019) which are currently under review and will be adopted in the 2021-22 time frame after the review and appeal period. The updated coastal area study maps add over 5,000 properties in Pompano to a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The SFHA is defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply within the SFHA.

Wetlands

The Broward County Protected lands map identifies the following protected wetlands in the City:

- Pompano Industrial Park Mitigation Area, 2.28 acres in private ownership,
- Alpha 250 Parcels 21 and 22 Natural Area, 28.58 acres owned by Broward County,
- Golden Pond/Preserve at Palm Aire, 1.31 acres in private ownership, and
- WWS Mitigation Area, 1.22 acres owned by Broward County.

See the Conservation Element for more information on wetlands.

Soils and mineral resources

The native soil surface of the City is shallow in many areas. In many parts of the City, it is necessary to dig into the limestone just below the surface to plant trees and shrubs. Table 5-1 in the Conservation Element lists the soils identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey as found in the City.

The lime rock which underlies the City represents a mineral resource. Sand extraction had also previously occurred in the City. There are, however, at this time no commercial mining or mineral extraction activities in the City.

Topography and Soil Erosion

The City of Pompano Beach topography is relatively flat as is most of southeast Florida. The Atlantic Ridge which coincides with the FEC railroad tracks represents some of the highest elevations in the City. The link to the City's Digital Elevation Model showing the areas of higher elevations is provided below:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/DigitalElevationModel

Areas north of Atlantic Boulevard and east of the FEC tracks and Dixie Highway are also slightly higher than other parts of the City. The lowest elevations are found in the south east portions of the City.

There are no known areas with significant soil erosion problems in the City of Pompano Beach. The City is relatively flat, is nearly built out, and has no ongoing sand or limestone mining operations. The shorelines of the canal systems can be subject to erosion through wake action if they are not protected through vegetation or other protective armoring, and the coastal beach and dune system can be subject to severe erosion when tropical storm or hurricane events occur.

Hazard Mitigation

Within the City the Fire Rescue Department is responsible for the City's emergency management services. The City follows national standards for all-hazards emergency preparedness, including ensuring that employees with emergency preparedness or recovery duties have National Incident Management System (NIMS) training, which is required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to ensure that the City is eligible for reimbursement of expenses incurred after an emergency event.

The City ensures that contracts are current for contractors to assist with post-emergency recovery, such as debris removal and required monitoring. Currently the Pompano Beach

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the second floor of the Water Treatment Plant. A new EOC is planned as one of the GO Bond projects and is expected to be constructed by the year 2024.

The City has developed, adopted and maintains a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP outlines the framework for the City and community partners to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards that may severely affect the community. It is the intent of the CEMP to provide a structure for standardizing plans citywide and to facilitate interoperability among local, state, and federal governments. The City also has in place mutual aid agreements with local, regional, and State agencies.

The City has adopted the Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS). Participating jurisdictions are eligible through the State for mitigation grant programs administered by FEMA. The Broward ELMS is the vehicle to identify, evaluate and propose projects for federal and state hazard mitigation funding. Proposed projects are intended to reduce or eliminate the effects of hazards identified through hazard identification and vulnerability analysis. The City will continue to annually update its list of potential disaster mitigation projects and improvements for inclusion in the countywide inventory for funding. The City will also continue working with the County to update and implement the ELMS plan and any post-disaster redevelopment plans the County may undertake.

Historic Resources

The City of Pompano Beach is the second oldest community in Broward County and celebrated its 110th anniversary in 2018. The Florida Master Site File includes 77 existing housing records for the City of Pompano Beach. The City has 17 local historical designations (Pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/HistoricPlaces_LocalRegistry). The City completed a Historic Sites Survey in 2014 which can be viewed on the City's website at the following location

https://pompanobeachfl.gov/assets/docs/pages/planning_zoning/Pompano%20Report-1-3-14.pdf

V. PUBLIC FACILITIES ANALYSIS

Infrastructure

Potable Water

The City of Pompano Beach and Broward County will continue to provide potable water to the residents and business properties in the City during the next planning period. No potable water concurrency deficiencies are identified. See the Potable Water Sub-Element for more information and data.

Wastewater

The City of Pompano Beach will continue to provide collection of wastewater services to the residents and business properties in the City during the next planning horizon and Broward County will continue to provide both collection services and treatment of wastewater for the City through the Large User Agreement during the next planning horizon. No wastewater concurrency deficiencies are identified. See the Wastewater Sub-Element for more information and data.

Stormwater Management and Drainage

The City of Pompano Beach will continue to operate and maintain its own stormwater management facilities within City properties and rights-of-way to provide flood control and water quality treatment within the City limits. Improvements will be made to the City's Stormwater Management system through implementation of the Stormwater Master Plan. See the Stormwater Management Sub-Element for more information and data.

Solid Waste

The City of Pompano Beach has contracted with Waste Management, Inc. since 1984 for collection and disposal of solid waste within the City. The current contract will expire on September 30, 2022. See the Solid Waste Sub-Element for more information.

Transportation

The major roadways in Pompano Beach are as follows:

The major north-south roadways in the City are:

- N Andrews Avenue / Military Trail
- Blount Road
- S Cypress Road/ NE 18th Avenue
- Dixie Highway
- I-95
- NE 11th Avenue
- NE 3rd Avenue
- NE 5th Avenue
- NE 26th Avenue
- NW 6th Avenue
- NW 27th Avenue
- NW 31st Avenue
- Powerline Road

- SR A1A
- US 1 / Federal Highway

The major east-west roadways in the City are:

- Atlantic Boulevard
- Copans Road
- Hammondville Road
- McNab Road
- NE 10th Street
- NE 14th Street
- NE 33rd Street
- NE 48th Street
- NE 54 Street
- NW 15th Street
- Pompano Park Place
- Sample Road

Park and Recreation

The City's park and open space system includes seventeen (17) mini parks, fifteen (15) small urban open spaces, twelve (12) neighborhood parks, five (5) community parks, and four (4) urban parks. In addition, there are fifteen (15) public school sites within the City that offer recreational opportunities and three (3) privately owned facilities. In total, there is approximately 928.13 acres of parkland available within the City for residents to enjoy.

The City of Pompano Beach currently is meeting the LOS for park acreage that is established by the Comprehensive Plan. The City is projected to continue to meet Park acreage through 2040. The 2017 surplus is 380.53 acres and by 2040 the surplus will be 249.97 acres. Continued maintenance, improvement and expansion of recreational facilities and opportunities for City residents and visitors will continue to be a priority of the City as evident from the development of the City's Park Master Plan and G.O. Pompano bond program. See the Recreation and Open Space Element for more information.

Public Schools

Consistent with the adopted Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning (TRILA), the uniform district-wide LOS is established for the following School Types for the purpose of establishing a uniform district wide LOS for public schools of the same type:

1. School Type A is a bounded elementary, middle, or high school that has the equivalent of at least 10% of its permanent Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) capacity available onsite in relocatables. The LOS for School Type A shall be 100% gross capacity.

2. School Type B is a bounded elementary, middle, or high school that has less than the equivalent of 10% of its permanent FISH capacity available onsite in relocatables. The LOS for School Type B shall be 110% permanent FISH capacity.

Public schools are provided by the School Board of Broward County, Florida. The following Broward County public schools are located within the City:

Elementary Schools

Cypress Elementary School
Cresthaven Elementary
Drew, Charles Elementary
Markham, C. Robert Elementary
McNab Elementary
Palmview Elementary
Pompano Beach Elementary
Sanders Park Elementary Magnet

Middle Schools

Crystal Lake Middle
Pompano Beach Middle School

High Schools

Pompano Beach High School

Capital Improvements

The City prepares a 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements associated with the City's annual budget. At this time, the City of Pompano Beach does not have any existing deficiencies or projected deficiencies within the five-year planning horizon. The 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements is included in the Capital Improvements Element (Table 7-4) and is based on the City's need to maintain and modernize its existing public facilities and infrastructure. See the Capital Improvements Element for more information.

VI. RESILIENCY PLANNING

The City of Pompano Beach continues to identify and address existing and emerging resiliency concerns. Located along the coast in Southeast Florida, the City recognizes they are in one of the areas of the United States that will be most highly impacted by climate change; and that rising

seas, higher temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, extreme rain and storm events, and saltwater intrusion are some of the climate related matters that need to be threaded throughout their community resiliency planning processes. As a component of the overall Comprehensive Plan, therefore, the City has developed and incorporated a separate Climate Change Element into this plan. The Climate Change Element identifies impacts from climate change, the City's vulnerabilities and risks and the City's actions to integrate resilience into the community for the projected impacts from climate change, including the impacts from sea level rise. Below is a brief overview of some of the resiliency tools available to the City, specific vulnerabilities and risks are presented in the Climate Change Element.

Although the porous geology of South Florida does not allow for protection from sea level rise through using levees or seawalls; seawalls can provide a level of protection from storm surge, nuisance and seasonal high tide flooding, and short-term elevated water levels in canals. In 2019, the Broward County Commission approved a land use plan amendment to establish a seawall and top-of-bank elevation for tidally influenced waterways, in accordance with sea level rise predicted through 2070. The County's standard includes requiring a minimum elevation of 4 feet NAVD88 by 2035 and 5 feet NAVD88 by 2050 for seawalls and shorelines. The City will follow the County regulations for seawall heights.

The City adopted Ordinance 2007-40 Green Building Program on March 13, 2007 and has developed a Sustainable Development Standards Manual to supplement Article 5. Part 8. *Sustainable Development Standards* in the Land development Code. (Ordinance 2012-64 passed on 9-11-12). These regulations provide a foundation for the City to continue to build on.

In 2013 a Stormwater Master Plan was completed that identified deficiencies in the existing stormwater management system and made recommendations for improvements to alleviate flooding problems within public right of way areas throughout the study areas. The City is implementing the schedule of projects recommended in this Stormwater Management Master Plan based on available funding. The City will continue to update the master plan, including updates to the sea level rise inundation maps that were prepared as a part of the Stormwater Master Plan.

The City participates in the Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS). Through the ELMS the City annually updates the LMS list of proposed mitigation projects to ensure these proposed projects are available for funding as funding sources become available.

The City also participates in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System to strive to protect people and properties from flood damage. The City has an adopted floodplain management ordinance which contains higher regulatory standards than the National Flood

Insurance Program (NFIP) and the City is awarded points through the CRS points for these higher regulatory standards. As of May, 2020, the City will be a Class 6 in the CRS program which results in a 20% discount to flood insurance policy holders within the Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City. The City will continue to expand its activities under the CRS program with the goal of improving the CRS rating to Class 5 or better.

VII. FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

Analysis of Population Projections and Vacant Land

The City's population according to the 2010 U.S. Census was 99,845. By 2040, the City's population is expected to experience moderate growth (see Table 1-3). According to data prepared for the City from BEBR in 2018, between 2010 and 2040 the City is projected to see an additional 35,708 residents, which represents a 35.8% growth rate from 2010.

The City is almost build-out with only approximately 668 acreage of land that was classified as vacant land on the property tax roll as of early 2019 (5.3% of the total City acreage) and only 181 acres of vacant residential land (1.4% of the total City acreage). Development that is expected over the next planning horizon is primarily redevelopment of existing developed properties. Growth is expected to be concentrated in the Downtown TOC, the Live! Pompano RAC, the East TOC and along the City's major commercial corridors like US 1.

Future Land Use Plan

The Future Land Use Map establishes the development rights on every property in the City in substantial conformance with the County's Land Use Map which is the originating document for all land use entitlements in Broward County. The Future Land Use Map serves as the basis for Zoning Map which is governed by the zoning designations provided in the City's Land Development Code. Table 1-4 shows the distribution of future land uses in the City. The land use designation description below supplies a brief summary of the land use categories and a more detailed review of each category which outlines the intent, function, standards, and permitted activities for each land use category can be found in the Plan Implementation Requirements section of the Future Land Use Element.

Table 1-4 Future Land Use (Gross Acres includes Roadways)

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION	Acres	Percentage of Total Acres
Residential	6,980.07	43.9%
Low 1-5 DU/AC	3,779.10	-
Low-Medium 5-10 DU/AC	669.00	-
Medium 10-16 DU/AC	668.87	-
Medium-High 16-25 DU/AC	427.80	-
High 25-46 DU/AC	183.60	-
Irregular Density 12 HU/Acres	10.00	-
Irregular Density 13 HU/Acre	7.20	-
Irregular Density 36 HU/Acre	6.50	-
Palm Aire – Dashed Line	996.30	-
Cypress Bend – Dashed Line	122.80	-
John Knox Village	69.14	-
St. Joseph – Dashed Line	8.63	-
Koi – Dashed Line	9.40	-
Dr Horton / New Covenant	8.50	-
Jefferson – Dashed Line	9.80	-
Hillsboro Shores – Dashed Line	3.43	-
Commercial	1,401.13	8.8%
Commercial Recreation	32.70	0.2%
Industrial	3,316.59	20.8%
Transportation	779.30	4.9%
Utilities	187.70	1.2%
Community Facilities	378.58	2.4%
Downtown Pompano TOC (DPTOC)	269.00	1.7%
East TOC (ETOC)	279.00	1.8%
Recreation Open Space	1,318.92	8.3%
Water	589.30	3.7%
Regional Activity Center	373.90	2.3%
Hidden Harbour	8.90	0.1%
TOTAL	15,915.09	100.00%

Source: City of Pompano Beach, 2019

Approximately 43.9% of the total land area is designated for residential uses with the majority of the residential uses designated as Low-5 Residential. Following residential uses, the highest percentage of other uses are: Industrial at 20.8%, Commercial at 8.8% and Recreation and Open Space at 8.3%.

Residential

Residential land use is the predominant land use within the City. It accounts for approximately 6,980 acres or 43.9% of the total land area of the City. There are various residential land use categories within the City as shown on the Future Land Use Map including: Low 1-5 DU/AC, Low-Medium 5-10 DU/AC, Medium 10-16 DU/AC, Medium-High 16-25 DU/AC, High 25-46 DU/AC, Irregular Density and several dashed line areas. The Low 1-5 DU/AC category is the largest with approximately 3,779 acres (54% of the total residential acres). Commercial land uses have potential for residential dwelling units subject to Flexibility Units and Redevelopment Units allowed by the Broward County Land Use Plan and the City's availability of Flexibility Units.

Commercial

Commercial land use is primarily along the City's primary transportation routes including Federal Highway (U.S. 1), Dixie Highway, Atlantic Boulevard, Powerline Road and Sample Road. There is approximately 1,401 acres designated Commercial on the City's Future Land Use Map which represents 8.8% of the City's total land cover.

Industrial

Industrial land use is primarily along the western side of I-95 and in the northwest section of the City. There is approximately 3,316 acres designated Industrial on the City's Future Land Use Map which represents 20.8% of the City's total land cover.

Transit Oriented Corridor (TOC)

The City of Pompano Beach has two areas designated with the transit oriented corridor land use category. The two TOC areas are: the Downtown Pompano Transit Oriented Corridor (DPTOC) and the East Transit Oriented Corridor (ETOC). Permitted use and guiding design principles and procedures can be found in the Plan Implementation Requirements section of the Future Land Use Element.

Regional Activity Center (RAC) and Local Activity Center (LAC)

The City of Pompano Beach currently has two regional activity center land use designated areas and one local activity center. The two regional activity centers are as follows: 1. The Pompano Park North Regional Activity Center consists of the Arvida/Pompano Park Development of Regional Impact (DRI) and is located south of Atlantic Boulevard and north of Racetrack Road, between Powerline Road and the CSX Railroad and comprises approximately 169 gross acres; 2. The LIVE! Resorts Pompano RAC consists of the Pompano Park Racetrack and adjacent property under same ownership and is located south of Racetrack Road, between Powerline Road and the CSX Railroad, and comprises approximately 230 gross acres. The entitlements for the RACs are included in the Plan Implementation Requirements section of this element.

The local activity center is the John Knox Village Local Activity Center which is approximately 68.5 gross acres and located south of SW 3rd Street, west of South Dixie Highway, east of I-95 and

north of SW 6th Court. See the Plan Implementation Requirements section in the Future Land Use Element for more information on the entitlements allowed within the LAC. John Knox Village is embarking on a major redevelopment project that will transform the entire property area into a state-of-the-art retirement community with all the supporting services and amenities needed to accommodate the most discerning resident. The planning for development of the revised Master Plan has been ongoing and is expected to be adopted sometime in 2020.

Other

Other Future Land Use designations in the City include Commercial Recreation (0.2%); Community Facilities (2.4%); Recreation Open Space (8.3%); Transportation (4.9%); Utilities (1.2%) and Water (3.7%)

CONCLUSION

The City has the concurrency related infrastructure capacity to accommodate the projected increase in population through the 2040 planning horizon. The intent in this planning period is to continue to accommodate growth by densifying the commercial corridors to incorporate transit oriented mixed-use and support the City's resilience initiatives and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The City will encourage redevelopment to incorporate compact, modern buildings with structured parking built at higher elevations. The City will encourage, support, plan, design, and construct infrastructure improvements intended to reduce carbon-emissions and enable the city to adapt to the projected 2.5' of SLR by 2060.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

FEBRUARY 2020

DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Pompano Beach is located in northeastern Broward County and is part of a developed urban area that is interconnected with State, County and other municipality road networks. The City's primary land uses include residential and industrial with commercial land uses along the major roadways. The major roadways in Pompano Beach are as follows:

The major north-south roadways in the City are:

- N Andrews Avenue / Military Trail
- Blount Road
- S Cypress Road/ NE 18th Avenue
- Dixie Highway
- I-95
- NE 11th Avenue
- NE 3rd Avenue
- NE 5th Avenue
- NE 26th Avenue
- NW 6th Avenue
- NW 27th Avenue
- NW 31st Avenue
- Powerline Road
- SR A1A
- US 1 / Federal Highway

The major east-west roadways in the City are:

- Atlantic Boulevard
- Coconut Creek Parkway
- Copans Road
- Hammondville Road
- McNab Road
- NE 10th Street
- NE 14th Street
- NE 33rd Street
- NE 48th Street
- NE 54 Street
- NW 15th Street
- Pompano Park Place
- Sample Road

Means of Transportation to Work

Based on American Community Survey (ACS) data from 2008 to 2015, the journey to work in Pompano Beach involved (in descending frequency):

- Drive Alone 73.6%
- Carpool 12.6%
- Public Transport 5.0%
- Work at Home 3.8%
- Walk 1.9%
- Other 1.5%
- Bicycle 1.2%
- Motorcycle 0.4%

II. STRATEGIC INTERMODAL SYSTEM

The Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) is Florida's high priority network of transportation facilities important to the state's economy and mobility. The SIS is the state's highest priority for transportation capacity investments and a primary focus for implementing the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP), the state's long-range transportation vision and policy plan.

Within Pompano Beach, SIS facilities are:

- I-95
- Intracoastal Waterway
- CSX Rail line (Tri-Rail and Amtrak)
- FEC Rail line (Virgin Trains)

Map of Existing Intermodal Facilities:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-ExistingIntermodalFacilities

Map of Future Intermodal Facilities:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-FutureIntermodalFacilities

III. ROADWAYS

Maintenance and Right of Way Preservation

Major roads in Broward County are owned and maintained either by the county or the state unless the municipality requests to take jurisdiction over a particular roadway. In Pompano Beach, both Atlantic Boulevard (from the west right-of-way line of NW 6th Avenue to the east right-of-way line of A1A) and Dixie Highway (from McNab Road to Sample Road) have been taken over by the city and are now under municipal jurisdiction. This was done so that the City could determine the cross-section for these streets and create a more pedestrian friendly environment for the Downtown Pompano/Innovation District and the East Transit Oriented District areas as well as the entire Dixie Highway corridor.

Except for a few jurisdictions, changes to traffic control devices and striping on all major roads are the responsibility of Broward County through interlocal agreements with the incorporated municipalities.

The Broward County Trafficways Plan requires all municipalities to reserve sufficient right of way to achieve the cross sections of the major roads as they are shown in the plan.

Functional Classification

The functional classification process has to occur on all roads at least once every ten years, and usually occurs after the decennial census. The functional classification process is conducted by the state for approval by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). A road's functional classification affects its eligibility for the use of federal funds to improve it. For example, all urban roads classified higher than a local road (collectors and arterials) and rural roads classified higher than a minor collector are eligible for Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP) funding. All principal arterials are eligible for National Highway Performance Program funding. Design standards tend to vary with functional classification. Any road segment can move up or down in the classification hierarchy based on changes in its utilization. A request to review the classification of an individual road segment can be submitted to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). A database containing the current functional classification of major roads in Broward County is maintained by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO).

The functional classifications of major roadways within Pompano Beach are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 - 2010 Functional Classification

ROADWAY NAME	FROM	TO	FUN CLASS 2010 DESCRIPTION
ANDREWS AVE	MC NAB RD	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	U_Minor_Arterial
ANDREWS AVE	ATLANTIC BLVD	COPANS RD	U_Minor_Arterial
ANDREWS/MILITARY	COPANS RD	PALM BEACH CO LINE	U_Minor_Arterial
ATLANTIC BLVD	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	US 1/SR 5/FEDERAL	U_Principal_Arterial_Other
ATLANTIC BLVD	US 441/SR 7	NW 31 AVE/SR 849	U_Principal_Arterial_Other
ATLANTIC BLVD	US 1/SR 5/FEDERAL	SR A1A/OCEAN BLVD	U_Minor_Arterial
BLOUNT RD	HAMMONDVILLE RD	SAMPLE RD	U_Major_Collector
COCONUT CREEK PKWY	SR 7 US 441	MARTIN L KING BLVD / COCONUT CREEK PKWY	U_Minor_Arterial
COPANS RD	SR 845/POWERLINE	DIXIE HWY/SR 811	U_Minor_Arterial
COPANS RD	SR 7/US 441	SR 845/POWERLINE RD	U_Minor_Arterial
COPANS RD	SR 811/DIXIE HWY	NE 9 AVE	U_Minor_Arterial
DIXIE HIGHWAY/SR 811	SR 838/SUNRISE BL	SR 810/HILLSBORO BLV	U_Minor_Arterial
HARBOR DR/NE 26 AVE	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	NE 26 AVE ROUNDABOUT1	U_Minor_Collector
HARBOR DR/NE 26 AVE	NE 26 AVE ROUNDABOUT2	NE 26 AVE ROUNDABOUT3	U_Minor_Collector
HARBOR DR/NE 26 AVE	NE 26 AVE ROUNDABOUT1	NE 26 AVE ROUNDABOUT2	U_Minor_Collector
I-95	DADE CO. LN.	PALM BCH. CO. LN.	U_Principal_Arterial_Interstate
I-95	DADE CO. LN.	PALM BCH. CO. LN.	U_Principal_Arterial_Interstate
MCNAB RD	S CYPRESS RD	US 1/SR 5	U_Major_Collector
MCNAB RD	NW 31ST AVE/WINGATE	DIXIE HWY NB	U_Minor_Arterial
MLK BLVD	SR 849/ NW 31 AVE	SR 811/DIXIE HWY	U_Minor_Arterial
NE 10 ST	SR 811/DIXIE HWY	NE 26 AVE	U_Major_Collector
NE 11 AVE	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	NE 11 AVE ROUNDABOUT	U_Major_Collector
NE 11 AVE	NE 11 AVE ROUNDABOUT 2	NE 10 ST	U_Minor_Collector
NE 11 AVE	NE 11 AVE ROUNDABOUT	NE 11 AVE ROUNDABOUT 2	U_Minor_Collector
NE 14 STREET	US 1/SR 5/FEDERAL HW	SR A1A/N OCEAN BLVD	U_Minor_Arterial
NE 33 ST	NE 3 AVE	US 1/SR 5	U_Major_Collector
NE 3RD AVE	COPANS RD	HILLSBORO BLVD	U_Major_Collector
NE 48TH STREET	SR 811/DIXIE HWY	NE 21 TER	U_Minor_Arterial
NE 5 AVE	SR 814/E ATLANTIC	NE 6 ST ROUNDABOUT	U_Major_Collector
NE 5 AVE/PIONEER DR	NE 6 ST ROUNDABOUT	COPANS RD	U_Minor_Collector
NW 15 ST	SR 845/POWERLINE RD	SR 811/DIXIE HWY	U_Major_Collector
NW 27 AVE	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	MARTIN L. KING BLVD	U_Major_Collector
NW 31 AVE	MARTIN L KING BLVD / COCONUT CREEK PKWY	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	U_Major_Collector
NW 6 AVE	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	NW 15 ST	U_Major_Collector
OCEAN BLVD	SR 844 NE 14 ST	NE 7 ST SE 31 ST	U_Major_Collector
POMPANO PARK PL	POWERLINE RD	CYPRESS RD	U_Major_Collector
POWERLINE RD	NW 19 ST	PALM BEACH COUNTY LN	U_Principal_Arterial_Other
S CYPRESS RD	MC NAB RD	SR 814/ATLANTIC BLVD	U_Major_Collector
SAMPLE RD	SR 817/UNIVERSITY DR	US 1 / SR 5	U_Principal_Arterial_Other
SW 15 ST / SE 15 ST	SW 11 WAY	US 1/SR 5	U_Major_Collector
US1/SR5/FEDERAL HWY	SR 842/BROWARD BLVD	PALM BEACH CO LINE	U_Principal_Arterial_Other

Source: Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization

IV. TRANSIT SERVICE

Fixed Route

Broward County Transit (BCT) operates the fixed route services in Broward County.

Within the City of Pompano Beach, BCT operates routes 10, 11, 14, 20, 31, 34, 42, 50, 60, 62, and 83.

The Northeast Transit Center at the intersection of Atlantic Blvd. and Dixie Hwy. serves routes 20, 42, 50 and 60. Routes 10, 11, and 83 serve the Pompano Citi Centre at the intersection of Federal Hwy. and Copans Rd.

Complete and current information on schedule and route changes is available at:

www.broward.org/BCT

Map of Existing Transit Generators:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-ExistingTransitGenerators

Map of Future Transit Generators:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-FutureTransitGenerators

Community Shuttle Service

Broward County Transit's Community Shuttle Service operates in partnership with 19 Broward municipalities. Community buses serve residential areas freeing larger fixed-route buses to travel along major thoroughfares as part of a regional bus network. All community buses connect to BCT fixed routes, are wheelchair accessible, and equipped by bicycle racks. The service places the planning, based on local ridership demand, closer to the people who use or may wish to use this service.

Through an interlocal agreement, BCT provides capital and/or operating assistance. Wheelchair-accessible community buses are purchased by BCT and leased annually to the municipality for \$10.00 per vehicle. BCT maintains spare replacement vehicles for use by any of the municipalities on a first-come, first-served basis.

The municipality, assisted by BCT staff, determines the major origins and destinations to be served by the route. Round trip route time and distance between stops are calculated by BCT staff. Changes to routes are allowed with the approval of the Director of the Broward County Transit Division. Bus stop signs, timetables and driver training are also provided by BCT.

Broward County Transit operates four Community Shuttle routes within Pompano Beach. Table 2-2 shows the monthly ridership on the four routes. The routes are listed in descending order of utilization (Passengers per hour). The Red route is the most heavily utilized, the Orange route the least.

Complete and current information on Community Shuttle service is available at:

<https://www.broward.org/BCT/Pages/CommunityShuttles.aspx>

Table 2-2 – Community Shuttle Monthly Ridership in 2018

Route	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Passengers/ hour
Red	2,608	2,386	2,618	2,314	2,393	2,041	1,738	2,277	1,853	2,505	2,041	1,646	26,420	39
Green	1,585	1,702	1,491	1,543	1,551	1,508	1,558	1,726	1,482	1,775	1,508	1,439	18,868	28
Blue	1,573	2,232	1,369	1,172	1,155	1,293	1,254	1,382	1,167	1,849	1,293	1,155	16,894	25
Orange	1,205	1,497	1,344	1,403	1,506	1,356	1,306	1,482	1,140	1,395	1,356	1,145	16,135	24
Total	6,971	7,817	6,822	6,432	6,605	6,198	5,856	6,867	5,642	7,524	6,198	5,385	78,317	29
Average	1,743	1,954	1,706	1,608	1,651	1,550	1,464	1,717	1,411	1,881	1,550	1,346	19,579	29

Source: City of Pompano Beach Budget Office

Paratransit Service

Broward County Transit operates **Transportation *OP*tionS** (TOPS!), which provides transportation to individuals in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and the Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) guidelines. Door to door shared ride transportation is provided to individuals who have a functional disability, are transportation disadvantaged and/or are financially disadvantaged and cannot travel on the BCT fixed-route bus service independently. Riders who are 14 years of age may travel unaccompanied. Same day service is not available.

TOPS!:

- Requires a fare.
- Does not provide emergency or stretcher transportation.
- Does not provide Personal Care Attendants (PCA).
- Does not provide wheelchairs or other mobility aids.
- Operates during the same days and hours as the BCT fixed-route bus service, early morning until late at night.

For more information contact:

Customer Service: **954-357-8400**

TD Helpline: **1-800-983-2435**

TD Helpline TTY: **1-800-648-6084**

Hearing Impaired may contact any of the above telephone numbers, during the indicated times, through the Florida Relay Service: **1-800-955-9771**

Web Site: <https://www.broward.org/BCT/Pages/Paratransit.aspx>

V. MULTI-MODAL

Amtrak

Amtrak operates intercity rail service on the CSX rail line. The nearest station is at 1300 W Hillsboro Blvd. in neighboring Deerfield Beach. Complete and current information on schedules and fares is available at: <https://www.amtrak.com/home>

Brightline/Virgin Trains

The Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway line passes through the City, parallel to and just east of Dixie Highway, and serves freight and Brightline/Virgin Trains passenger traffic. The nearest Brightline station is in the City of Fort Lauderdale, with other stations in West Palm Beach and downtown Miami, and future service planned to Orlando and Tampa. More information is available at: <https://www.gobrightline.com/>

Tri-Rail

Tri-Rail operates commuter passenger service on the CSX tracks running roughly parallel to and swapping sides with Andrews Avenue, providing a direct connection north as far as Mangonia Park station in West Palm Beach, and south as far as the Miami International Airport. There is one station within the city at 3301 NW 8th Avenue, near the intersection of Andrews Extension and Sample Road. A shuttle bus to the station serves the immediate area around it. Complete and current information on train schedule and shuttle bus route and schedule is available at:

<http://www.tri-rail.com/stations/pompano-beach-station/>

Pompano Beach Air Park

The Pompano Beach Air Park is located east of Dixie Highway and south of Copans Road. The facility is directed by an Airport Manager who is an employee of the City. It is a general aviation airport hosting fixed base operation (FBO) activities such as flight training, aircraft rental, flight charters, aerial mapping and surveying, maintenance, fuel sales, aircraft storage, maintenance and repairs. Goodyear operates their iconic airships from this facility. The longest runway (15/33) is just over 4,400 feet in length. The Air Park Advisory Board meets on the first Tuesday of every month at 5.30 pm in the City Commission Chambers Conference Room. A Master Plan was adopted in 2007. A map of the Air. An update to the Master Plan is due to be adopted in 2020. More information about the Air Park can be found at:

http://pompanobeachfl.gov/pages/pw_airpark/airpark

Map of Air Park Layout:

pompanobeachfl.gov/CompMap/AirParkLayoutPlan

Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway

The schedules for all lift bridges over the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 33, Section 117.261. At NE 14 Street, the bridge opens at the quarter hour and three-quarter hour. At Atlantic Blvd., the bridge opens at the hour and the half-hour. More information on bridge schedules can be found at:

<https://gov.ecfr.io/cgi-bin/ECFR>

The Florida Inland Navigation District (FIND) is a special State ad valorem taxing district for the continued management and maintenance of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. FIND acts as the local sponsor for the waterway, and it is responsible for acquiring and maintaining the inland sites where dredged material is deposited. Broward County is one of twelve east coast counties that compose the district.

In addition to working with the Army Corps of Engineers to maintain the waterway, FIND implements the Waterway Assistance Program, a grant program to assist local governments alleviate problems associated with the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. FIND allocates approximately \$10-\$12 million annually amongst the twelve counties. Projects compete for the funding limit within each county (equal to that county's tax revenue), and applicants must provide matching funds. Grant applications are reviewed and awarded annually. Current and complete information on FIND can be found at:

<http://www.aicw.org/index.php>

VI. EVACUATION

Pompano Beach includes parts of the mandatory evacuation zones in Broward County: Zone A (east of the Intracoastal Waterway, evacuated in storm categories 1 or stronger) and Zone B (east of US-1, evacuated in storm categories 3 or stronger). Evacuation routes can be found at the following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-EmergencyShelter). The nearest shelters for residents are:

- Pompano Beach High School – 600 NE 13th Avenue, Pompano Beach, FL 33060;
- Lyons Creek Middle School – 4333 Sol Press Blvd., Coconut Creek, FL 33073;
- Plantation Elementary School – 651 NW 42nd Avenue, Plantation, FL 33017; and
- Tradewinds Elementary School – 5400 Johnson Road, Coconut Creek, FL 33073.

Source: <http://www.broward.org/Hurricane/Documents/EvacuationADA.pdf>

VII. LEVEL OF SERVICE

Broward County uses different measures of level of service (LOS) for concurrency (development review) and long-range planning.

Concurrency LOS

For concurrency purposes, in the southwest and northwest corners of Broward County, the Broward County Comprehensive Plan's Transportation element sets LOS D as the level of service standard for each road segment.

The remainder and majority of the county is divided into Transportation Concurrency Management Area (TCMA)s, which have a collection of LOS concurrency standards. For all TCMA's, the standards are to "achieve and maintain the following by FY 2023:

- Increase transit ridership 10%
- Provide 1.4 million fixed-route revenue service hours
- Construct bus shelters at 1/3 of stop locations
- Maintain average fleet age of 6 years or less
- Maximum vehicular traffic volume 75% above LOS standard*
- Ensure adequate transit maintenance infrastructure to accommodate fleet demand
- Study and develop two additional intermodal transit centers
- Increase fixed-route fleet by up to 15 vehicles to support new and expanded service
- Procure up to 40 vehicles to support Community Bus operations."

Almost all of Pompano Beach is within the Northeast TCMA, within which two additional LOS standards are:

- 30-minute peak hour headways on 70% of bus routes; and
- Maintain and enhance the Northeast Transit Center.

Pompano Beach contains short sections of I-95, Dixie Highway, Federal Highway and Cypress Road that are within the Central TCMA, within which two additional LOS standards are:

- 30-minute peak hour headways on 60% of bus routes; and
- Maintain and enhance the Lauderhill Transit Center and West Regional Terminal.

*The current adopted Peak Hour Two-Way Maximum Service Volumes in the Northeast TCMA (numbers in brackets will be adopted in 2019) are:

- Two-lane arterials 2,555 (2,800)
- Four-lane arterials 5,442 (6,265)
- Six-lane arterials 8,190 (9,433)
- Eight-lane arterials 10,605 (12,618)

These service volumes are obtained from the FDOT Generalized Service Volume tables, which are updated periodically. At this time, the adopted Broward County Transportation element contains service volumes from the FDOT's 2002 version. The updated element to be adopted in 2019 contains service volumes from the 2012 version, which was the latest version available when the county comprehensive plan update process began.

Map of Existing Roadways with # of Lanes:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-ExistingRoads

Map of Existing Roadway Levels of Service:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-ExistingRoadwayLOS

Long-range Planning LOS

For long-range planning purposes on state facilities, Broward County uses the level of service targets set by the state:

- LOS D in urbanized areas; and
- LOS C outside urbanized areas.

For all other facilities within Broward County, the standard is LOS D, except within the Eastern Core TCMA, where the standard is E.

Level of service information is provided by the Broward MPO. Tables 2-3 and 2-4 contain the level of service information for east-west roads and north-south roads respectively for both the most recent count year 2017, and the current long-range forecast year 2040.

Map of Future Roadway Levels of Service:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-FutureRoadwayLOS

Table 2-3 - East-West Roadways Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic Volume and Level of Service – 2017 and 2040

E/W Roadway	Segment	Design Code	Number of Lanes	2017		Design Code 40	Number of Lanes 40	2040	
				Pk Hr Pk Dir				Pk Hr Pk Dir	
				Volume	LOS			Volume 2040	LOS 2040
Atlantic Blvd	E of Fla Turnpike	622	6	5292	D	622	6	6603	F
Atlantic Blvd	E of Powerline Rd	622	6	5320	D	622	6	7296	F
Atlantic Blvd	E of I-95	622	6	5938	F	622	6	6289	F
Atlantic Blvd	E of Dixie Hwy	432	4	4228	F	432	4	5415	F
Atlantic Blvd	E of NE 18 Ave	432	4	3373	F	432	4	4465	F
Atlantic Blvd	E of US 1	432	4	2375	D	432	4	3667	F
Coconut Crk Pkwy	E of Lyons Rd	432	4	2518	D	432	4	2907	D
Copans Rd	E of Lyons Rd	422	4	3515	F	422	4	5026	F
Copans Rd	E of Blount Rd	622	6	3563	C	622	6	5178	F
Copans Rd	E of Powerline Rd	622	6	4560	C	622	6	6498	F
Copans Rd	E of Military Trail	622	6	5320	F	622	6	7505	F
Copans Rd	E of I-95	622	6	4180	C	622	6	4807	C
Copans Rd	E of Dixie Hwy	622	6	3373	C	622	6	4703	C
Hammondville Rd	E of NW 31 Ave--FTPK	432	4	1159	C	432	4	4627	F
Hammondville Rd	E of Powerline Rd	432	4	2185	D	432	4	3981	F
Hammondville Rd	E of I-95	432	4	3040	E	432	4	2347	D

Table 2-3 - East-West Roadways Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic Volume and Level of Service – 2017 and 2040

E/W Roadway	Segment	Design Code	Number of Lanes	2017		Design Code 40	Number of Lanes 40	2040	
				Pk Hr Pk Dir				Pk Hr Pk Dir	
				Volume	LOS			Volume 2040	LOS 2040
McNab Rd	E of SW 31 Ave	422	4	1834	C	422	4	3354	D
McNab Rd	E of Powerline Rd	622	6	1625	C	622	6	2100	C
McNab Rd	E of Military Trail	622	6	1102	C	622	6	1913	C
McNab Rd /SE 15 St	E of NE 18 Ave	264	2	1786	F	264	2	1625	F
NE 10 St	E of NW 6 Ave	264	2	969	D	264	2	1036	D
NE 10 St	E of US 1	264	2	380	C	264	2	561	C
NE 14 St	E of US 1	432	4	1729	D	432	4	2347	D
NE 33 St (pomp)	E of NE 3 Ave	264	2	846	D	264	2	1378	F
NE 48 St	E of Dixie Hwy	232	2	988	D	232	2	789	D
NE 54/SE/SW15 St	E of Natura Blvd	264	2	542	C	264	2	323	C
NW 15 St	E of Powerline Rd	264	2	1131	D	264	2	1273	F
Pompano Pk Pl	E of Powerline Rd	474	4	1292	C	474	4	2480	C
Pompano Pk Pl	E of Andrews Ave	674	6	1283	C	674	6	3848	C
Pompano Pk Pl	E of Dixie Hwy	464	4	760	C	464	4	3240	F
Sample Rd	E of Fla Turnpike	622	6	5605	F	622	6	6479	F
Sample Rd	E of Powerline Rd	622	6	4047	C	622	6	4836	C

Table 2-3 - East–West Roadways Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic Volume and Level of Service – 2017 and 2040

E/W Roadway	Segment	Design Code	Number of Lanes	2017		Design Code 40	Number of Lanes 40	2040	
				Pk Hr Pk Dir				Pk Hr Pk Dir	
				Volume	LOS			Volume 2040	LOS 2040
Sample Rd	E of Military Trail	622	6	5605	F	622	6	5140	C
Sample Rd	E of I-95	622	6	5273	D	622	6	5871	F
Sample Rd	E of Dixie Hwy	622	6	3515	C	622	6	4351	C
Sample Rd	E of US 1	474	4	1577	C	474	4	371	C

Source: Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization

Table 2-4 - North-South Roadways Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic Volume and Level of Service – 2017 and 2040

N/S Roadway	Segment	Design Code	Number of Lanes	2017		Design Code 40	Number of Lanes 2040	2040	
				Pk Hr Pk Dir				Pk Hr Pk Dir	
				Volume	LOS			Volume 2040 Pk	LOS 2040
Andrews Ave	N of McNab Rd	422	4	1995	C	422	4	3240	C
Andrews Ave	N of Pompano Pk Pl	222	2	1473	D	422	4	4750	F
Andrews Ave	N of Atlantic Blvd	422	4	1511	C	422	4	4741	F
Andrews Ave	N of NW 15 St	422	4	1511	C	422	4	4009	F
Blount Rd	N of Coconut Crk Pkwy	264	2	884	D	474	4	1606	C
Blount Rd	N of Copans Rd	464	4	846	C	464	4	998	C
Cypress Rd /18 Av	N of NE 62 St	464	4	2090	D	464	4	4275	F
Dixie Hwy	N of McNab Rd	633	6	2185	B	633*	6*	4475	C*
Dixie Hwy	N of Pompano Park Pl	432	4	2518	D	432	4	5586	F
Dixie Hwy	N of Atlantic Blvd	432	4	2280	D	432	4	3848	F
Dixie Hwy	N of NW 15 St	422	4	2280	C	422	4	2727	C
Dixie Hwy	N of Copans Rd	422	4	1957	C	422	4	3145	C
Dixie Hwy	N of Sample Rd	422	4	2043	C	422	4	3097	C
I-95	N of Cypress Crk Rd	821	8	22135	F	1021	10	32452	F
I-95	N of Atlantic Blvd	821	8	22135	F	1021	10	31559	F
I-95	N of Copans Rd	821	8	20140	F	1021	10	28320	F
Military Trail	N of Copans Rd	422	4	1672	C	422	4	3838	F

Table 2-4 - North-South Roadways Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic Volume and Level of Service – 2017 and 2040

N/S Roadway	Segment	Design Code	Number of Lanes	2017		Design Code 40	Number of Lanes 2040	2040	
				Pk Hr Pk Dir				Pk Hr Pk Dir	
				Volume	LOS			Volume 2040 Pk	LOS 2040
NE 11 Ave	N of Atlantic Blvd	264	2	703	D	264	2	437	C
NE 26 Ave / NE 10 St	N of Atlantic Blvd	264	2	209	C	264	2	1235	E
NE 3 Ave	N of Copans Rd	264	2	969	D	464	4	1264	D
NE 5 Ave / 1 St / 2 Ave	N of Atlantic Blvd	264	2	276	C	264	2	988	D
NW 27 Ave	N of Atlantic Blvd	264	2	931	D	264	2	1330	F
NW 31 Ave_FTPK	N of Atlantic Blvd	422	4	1568	C	422	4	1995	C
NW 6 Ave	N of Atlantic Blvd	264	2	713	D	264	2	1026	D
Powerline Rd	N of Cypress Crk Rd	622	6	3895	C	622	6	6280	F
Powerline Rd	N of Atlantic Blvd	622	6	3373	C	622	6	4845	C
Powerline Rd	N of Copans Rd	622	6	3420	C	622	6	4959	C
SR A1A	N of Pine Ave	232	2	1701	F	232	2	2109	F
SR A1A	N of Atlantic Blvd	232	2	1216	D	232	2	1739	F
SR A1A	N of NE 14 St	232	2	732	D	232	2	1710	F
US 1	N of McNab Rd	622	6	4038	C	622	6	5843	F
US 1	N of Atlantic Blvd	622	6	3895	C	622	6	4893	C
US 1	N of NE 10 St	622	6	4465	C	622	6	6042	F
US 1	N of Copans Rd	622	6	4560	C	622	6	5482	F

Table 2-4 - North-South Roadways Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic Volume and Level of Service – 2017 and 2040

N/S Roadway	Segment	Design Code	Number of Lanes	2017		Design Code 40	Number of Lanes 2040	2040	
				Pk Hr Pk Dir				Pk Hr Pk Dir	
				Volume	LOS			Volume 2040 Pk	LOS 2040
US 1	N of Sample Rd	622	6	4845	C	622	6	5092	C

Source: Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization

*Note: The City is seeking to reduce Dixie Highway north of McNab Road from six lanes to four.

VIII. IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMING

Roadway

Every five years, the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) develops the Long-range Transportation Plan (LRTP) for Broward County. The LRTP includes all transportation improvement projects that will or may involve the use of state and federal funds. Any transportation improvement project accomplished with only local funds does not have to appear in the LRTP. Because major transportation improvement projects are invariably eligible for federal funds, they usually utilize them, and appear in the LRTP as required. The currently adopted version is *Commitment 2040*. The 2045 update is being rebranded as a Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP).

Annually, the MPO develops the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) which contains all transportation improvement projects using state or federal funds in the next five years in Broward County. The currently adopted version spans FDOT fiscal years 2018/19 through 2022/23.

Major projects on county roads will likely appear in both the TIP and the Capital Improvement Element (CIE) of Broward County due to the mixture of funds (county, state, federal) used to accomplish them.

Small projects that do not involve state or federal funds will likely not appear in the TIP, only the CIE of the jurisdiction (county or city) implementing them.

Minor improvement projects may be eligible for funding under the MPO's Complete Streets and Localized Initiatives Program (CSLIP). This competitive grant program can fund small projects, within existing rights of way, such as (but not limited to): complete streets projects, traffic calming and intersection improvements, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades, mobility hubs, bus shelters, bike racks and technology advancements such as transit signal priority and traffic control devices. The MPO invites applications annually for project funding under this program. Applications must include a detailed scope, accurate cost estimate, and resolution of support from the owner of the facility being affected.

Transit

Major transit improvements are planned during development of the Broward County Transit Development Plan (TDP). All proposed investments of state and federal funds related to transit appear first in the LRTP and, when the first funded phase is within five years, in the TIP.

Bicycle and Pedestrian

Broward County has a Bicycling and Pedestrian Advisory Committee, with staff support from the Department of Planning and Development Management. Its purpose is to study and advise the Board of County Commissioners on all matters related to bicycling and walking, in particular, to review road construction projects at their planning and design stages for the possible inclusion and/or placement of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Complete and current information is available at:

<http://www.broward.org/Planning/About/Pages/Bicycling-and-Pedestrian-Advisory-Committee.aspx>

The Broward MPO has a Complete Streets Advisory Committee that uses a holistic approach to address the bicycle/pedestrian needs of the region and guides the Broward MPO Complete Streets Initiative.

More information is available at:

<http://www.browardmpo.org/index.php/our-committees/complete-streets-advisory-committee>

Map of Existing Bicycle Facilities and Locations:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-ExistingBicycleFacilities

Aviation

Aviation projects utilizing state and federal funds appear in the TIP.

Waterway

A list of FIND Broward County projects can be viewed at:

http://www.aicw.org/assistance_programs/waterway_assistance_programs/broward_county.php

Projects

City of Pompano Beach Capital Improvement Plan FY 2019-2023 (subject to change):

- Major Bridge Rehab - Multiple locations – Design and Construction – FY 19-23
- Road Resurfacing – Multiple locations – Construction - FY 19-23
- Citywide Sidewalk Improvements [07-926] – Multiple locations - Construction – FY 19-23
- Repair NW 3 Ave – Repaving - FY 19
- Racetrack Road Landscaping – Construction - FY 19
- Riverside Drive Streetscape Improvements – Atlantic Blvd. to NE 14 Street - Design - FY 19
- SE 6 Terrace Bridge Replacement – Design - FY 19
- AIA Improvements – Hillsboro Inlet to Terra Mar Drive – Undergrounding overhead utilities and streetscape improvements – Design in FY 19-20, Construction in FY20-21
- Collier City Neighborhood Improvements – Streetlighting – Design in FY 19-20, Construction in FY 19-21
- Dixie Highway Improvements – McNab Road to Sample Road – Complete Street features – Design in FY 19, Construction in FY 19, 22, 23
- Dr. MLK Jr. Blvd. Streetscape Improvements – NW 6 Ave to I-95 – Design and Construction in FY 19
- McNab Road Improvements – Federal Highway to South Cypress Creek Road – Drainage/Streetscape/Complete Street features – Design FY 19, Construction in FY 22-23
- Palm Aire Neighborhood Improvements – Improvements to two bridges – Design in FY 19-20, 22-23
- NE 33 Street Improvements – Dixie Highway to Federal Highway – Undergrounding overhead utilities, streetscaping – Design in FY 19-20, Construction in FY 20-21
- SE 5 Ave Bridge – Improvements or Replacement – Design and Construction in FY 19-20
- Terra Mar Bridge Improvements – Design in FY 19-20, Construction in FY 20-21
- Airpark Pavement Repair – FY 19-23
- New Air Traffic Control Tower Siting Study – FY 20
- Air Traffic Control Tower Design – FY 21

2040 L RTP (Adopted December 11, 2014) Projects in Pompano Beach:

- SR-834/Sample Road – SR 869/Sawgrass Expressway To US-1 – Upgrades to support enhanced bus service – 2015 – 2025
- Andrews Avenue – NW 18th St. to Copans Rd. – Add lanes (from 2 to 4) – 2015 – 2018.
- Andrews Avenue – Pompano Park Pl. to SR-814/Atlantic Blvd. – Add lanes (from 2 to 4) – 2015 – 2018
- NE 3rd Avenue – SR-834/Sample Rd. To Copans Rd. – Reconstruct roadway to include multimodal alternatives – 2021 – 2025
- Military Trail at SR-834/Sample Rd. intersection – Reconstruct intersection – 2021 - 2025

2018/19 – 2022/23 TIP (adopted July 12, 2018) Projects in Pompano Beach:

- FM 4190593 – SR-811/Dixie Hwy. – Hammondville Rd. to SW 4 St. – Utility work – FY 19 & 20
- FM 4311481 – SR-811/Dixie Hwy. – At intersection with NE 48 St. – Right turn lane - ROW acquisition FY 19-22
- FM 4331501 – Pompano Airpark - Runway 10-28 Rehab and Expansion - Design in 2019
- FM 4346321 – Pompano Beach Airpark – Runway 10-28 Rehab and Expansion – Construction in FY 20
- FM 4346741 – Multiple locations – Bike lanes and sidewalks – Construction in FY 19
- FM 4346861 – NE 48 St. - Powerline Rd. to SR-5/US-1 – Bike path – Construction in FY 19
- FM 4346951 – SR-5/US-1 – SR-834/Sample Rd. to Palm Beach County line – Bike lane/Sidewalk – Construction in FY 19
- FM 4346991 – SE 2 St. from SE 11 Ave to SR-5/US-1 & NE 4 St from NE 14 Ave to SR-5/US-1 – sidewalks - Construction in FY 19
- FM 4369581 – SR-9/I-95 – Interchange at SR-834/Sample Rd. – Interchange modification – Construction in FY 21
- FM 4369591 – SR-9/I-95 – Interchange at Atlantic Blvd. – Interchange modification – Construction in FY 21
- FM 4370751 – South Florida Rail Corridor – NW 33 St. to Copans Rd. – New siding – Construction in FY 23
- FM 4377851 – Multiple locations – Sidewalks – Design in FY 19, Construction in FY 20.
- FM 4377931 – Pompano Park Pl. – Powerline Rd. to S. Cypress Rd. – Bike lane/sidewalk – Construction in FY 21
- FM 4399101 – SR-834/Sample Rd. – Military Trail to I-95 – Traffic signal improvements – Construction in FY 21
- FM 4400771 – SR-845/Powerline Rd. – McNab Rd. to West Dr. – Intersection lighting improvements – Construction in FY 19
- FM 4400861 – SR-814/Atlantic Blvd. – NW 27 Ave. to SR-A1A – Intersection lighting improvements – Construction in FY 19

- FM 4407461 – Hammondville Rd. – Powerline Rd. to I-95 – Bike lane/sidewalk – Construction in FY 20
- FM 4420151 – Pompano Airpark – New Air Traffic Control Tower – Siting Study in FY 21
- FM 4420161 – Pompano Airpark – New Air Traffic Control Tower – Design in FY 21

BCT 2019 – 2028 Transit Development Plan (December, 2018) Projects in Pompano Beach:

- Modernization and expansion of the Copans Road BCT facility campus. This includes major rehabilitation of the site to be completed in 2019-23, including major reconstruction of most facilities on the site and the addition of expanded bus storage space to accommodate fleet growth.
- Full funding of Community Shuttle service
- New or replacement bus shelters.
- Local bus route service improvements potentially involving:
 - Headway (time between bus arrivals) improvement;
 - Hours of service extension;
 - Route realignments; or
 - Route extensions.
- New Local Bus service on:
 - McNab Rd. from US-1 to Hiatus Rd.; implementation in 2022
 - Wiles Rd./NE 49th St. from Coral Ridge Dr. to US-1; implementation in 2027
- New Rapid Bus service on:
 - US-1 from Sample Rd. to the Aventura Mall; implementation in 2027
 - Sample Rd. from Coral Ridge Dr. to US-1; implementation in 2036
 - Dixie Hwy. from Hillsboro Blvd. to Broward Central Terminal; implementation in 2039

Rapid Bus is characterized by having more frequent service than current Breeze routes (10 or 15-minute frequencies), limited stops with the bus operating in mixed traffic or semi-exclusive BAT (business access and transit) lanes, real-time information signage, Transit Signal Priority (TSP) technology, branding, upgraded stations, and additional station-area amenities.

For more complete information visit:

<https://www.broward.org/BCT/Pages/TransitDevelopmentPlan.aspx>

Broward County FY 2019 Capital Program Projects in Pompano Beach

Copans Road Fiber Technology in FY 19 (Broward County Capital Budget page 5-3).

Penny Surtax Projects in Pompano Beach

In November, 2018, Broward County voters agreed to levy an additional one percent tax on all eligible sales within the county for thirty years to fund transportation related improvements. Collection of the

additional tax began on January 1, 2019. The estimated proceeds over the 30-year life of the surtax are \$15.6 billion.

General information is available at:

<http://www.broward.org/PennyForTransportation/Pages/default.aspx>

Part of the proceeds will be used to fully fund the Community Shuttle program countywide (estimated at \$540 million over 30 years).

Countywide, municipalities submitted project requests estimated to cost \$2.8 billion (including contingency). The City of Pompano Beach submitted 15 candidate projects for this funding, with a total estimated capital cost of \$199.8 million.

Figure 2-1 shows their locations.

One source for overview information on Pompano Beach projects is:

<http://www.broward.org/PennyForTransportation/Pages/ProjectsinyourCity.aspx>

For more detail, at the following website, selecting the layer “City Road Related Improvements” and selecting each project icon provides estimated cost and expected implementation year:

<http://bcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=20c5f6e634fa40d184aeaffe38406a50>

There are also projects selected by Broward County within Pompano Beach that will be accomplished using surtax revenue. They include intersection improvements, adaptive signal control areas, fiber optic cable installation, one mast arm upgrade, 10 school zone safety improvements, bike lanes and drainage replacement.

Figure 2-2 shows their general nature and location.

For more detailed information, using the same link above for City Project details, selecting the layer “2018 Surtax Initiative,” selecting the sub-layers within it, and selecting each project icon provides estimated cost and expected implementation year.

Construction of all projects funded in whole or part with surtax revenue will appear in the Broward County Capital Improvement Element when the first phase of the project is within five years. Any projects (transit, roadway or otherwise) that involve state or federal funds will also appear in the TIP.

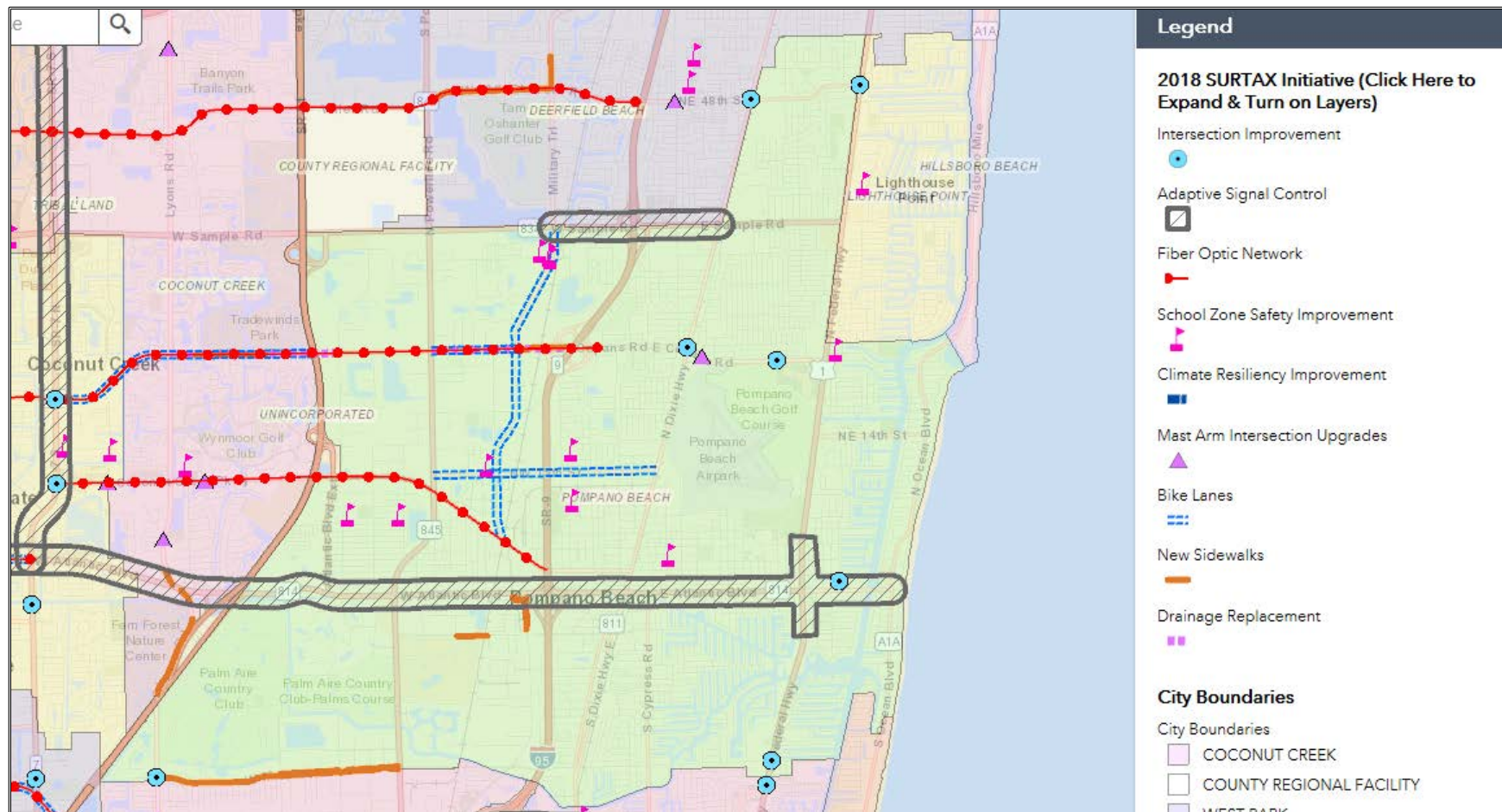
There is currently no printed document that provides in concise form the information on County and City projects contained on the websites described above.

The remainder of the surtax proceeds will be programmed by BCT in accordance with their TDP. The project list above for BCT reflects the projected additional revenue from the surtax.

A detailed map of Pompano Beach, Florida, and its surrounding areas. The map shows major roads including Sawgrass Expwy, Wiles Rd, N SR7, Lyons Rd, Florida's Turnpike, W Sample Rd, N Powerline Rd, NW 48th St, NW 49th Ct, NW 9th Ave, NE 48th St, NE 49th St, E Sample Rd, N Federal Hwy, N Dixie Hwy, E Copans Rd, NE 23rd St, N Ocean Blvd, S Ocean Blvd, S Federal Hwy, N Andrews Ave, NE 62nd St, NW 62nd St, W McNab Rd, S Pompano Pkwy, NW 9th Ave, W Atlantic Blvd, Martin Luther King Blvd, Avenue Ext, 195, S 12th Ave, S 12th Ave, N Dixie Hwy, E Atlantic Blvd, and W Atlantic Blvd. Landmarks include Coconut Creek, Pompano Beach Highlands, and Lighthouse Point. A compass rose is located in the bottom right corner, indicating North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). The map is credited to Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.

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Figure 2-2 - Broward County Penny Surtax County Projects in Pompano Beach



Source: <http://www.broward.org/PennyForTransportation/Pages/ProjectsinyourCity.aspx>

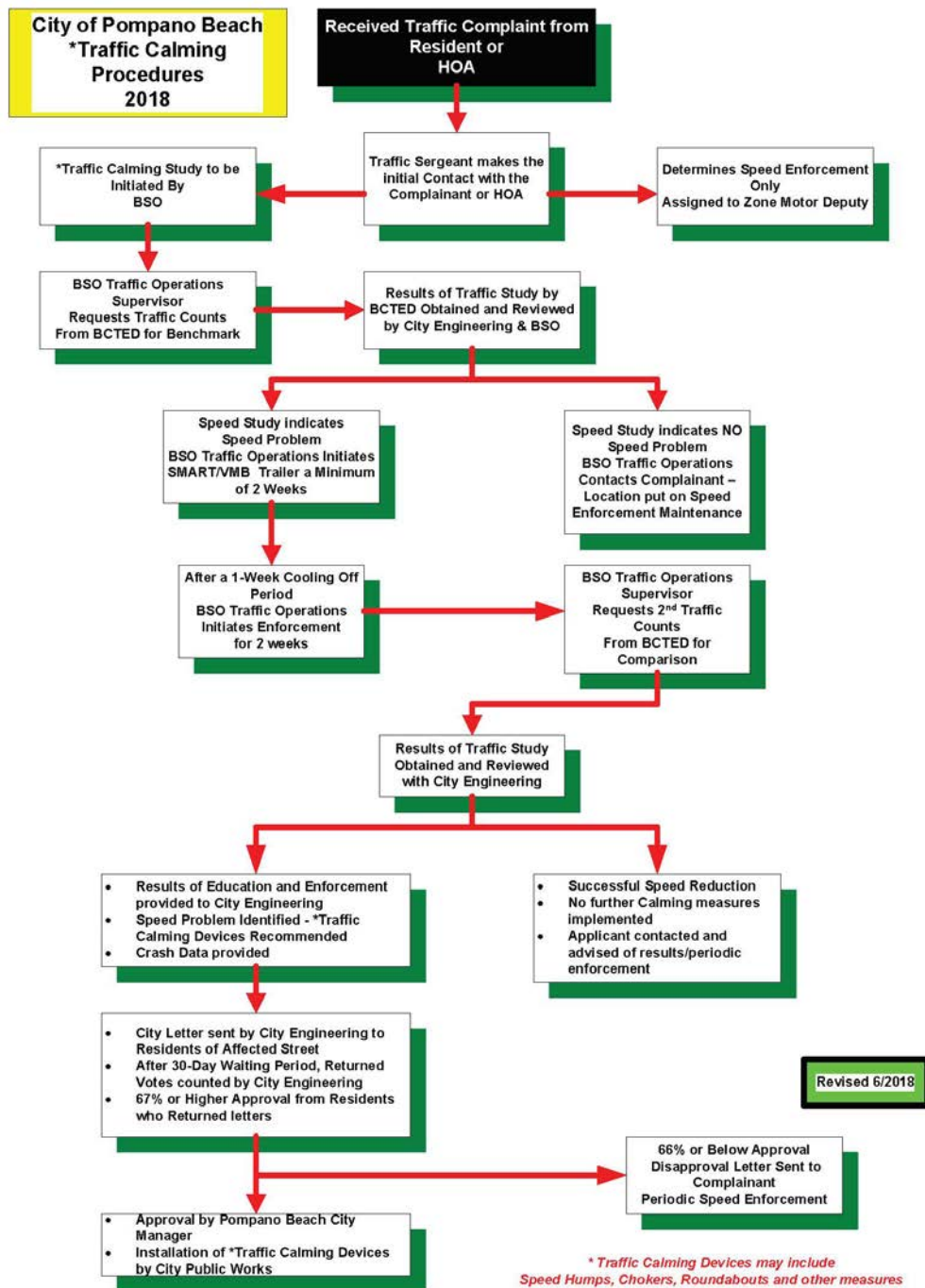
IX. TRAFFIC CALMING

Many residents in Pompano are identifying “cut-through” streets in their neighborhoods which are those streets that act as an alternative to the main roads and bring traffic into the neighborhood that does not originate in that neighborhood or have a destination there. There have been calls for traffic calming for these cut-through streets to slow traffic and discourage travelers from taking these alternate routes. Typical traffic calming measures include speed bumps, speed tables, diverters, roundabouts, 4-way stop signs at intersections, etc. The process for implementing traffic calming in a neighborhood involves the City, the Broward Sheriff’s office and Broward County Traffic Engineering. The process for implementing traffic calming is shown in the flow chart on the following page.

As the City implements mixed use redevelopment along the major corridors, particularly the Downtown/Innovation District (DPTOC) and the East Transit Oriented Corridor (ETOC), traffic studies are required that primarily look at the probability of increased cut-through traffic in adjacent neighborhoods and how to best mitigate those potential impacts. These studies will help in the traffic calming study process by providing traffic counts and other data that can then be used to expedite the process of getting appropriate traffic calming designed and approved for the impacted neighborhoods.

Figure 2-3 depicts the City's Traffic Calming Procedures.

Figure 2-3 – City of Pompano Beach Traffic Calming Procedures 2018





CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

HOUSING ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

NOVEMBER 2019

DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Housing Element is to provide guidance for development of appropriate plans and policies to meet identified or projected deficits in the supply of housing for moderate income, low income and very-low income households, community residence, foster care facilities and households with special housing needs. These plans and policies address government activities, as well as provide direction and assistance to the efforts of the private sector.

The City will continue to provide a variety of housing types. The expected residential growth in this planning horizon will be multi-family units. Now that the single-family neighborhoods are primarily built out, the City is densifying the once commercial corridors with mixed use projects that will provide additional and diverse housing types.

HOUSING INVENTORY

Information from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (Shimberg Center) has been used to provide many of the following comparative characteristics between Pompano Beach and Broward County as this is the best available data. It must be noted that these data sources are obviously inaccurate as it shows the City has reduced housing units since 2010 which is incorrect. The data is only being used because it is recommended as the data source by the State legislation.

Housing Type: Residential use is a major development characteristic of Pompano Beach. The 54,482 total housing units reported for the City in 2017 comprised 6.7 percent of the Broward County's total housing stock of 818,382 reported units. As of August 2018, there were approximately 4,381 acres that had an existing land use of residential. This represents approximately 28.1% percent of the City's 15,549 total land area acres.

The 2013-2017 American Community Survey (U.S. Census) determined approximately 64.3 percent (35,051 units) of housing units in Pompano Beach were multi-family (2 or more), while single-family homes made up 34 percent (18,504 units) of the City's housing stock. The same survey by the Census Bureau identified 1.5% (829) of housing units in Pompano Beach were mobile home units. Total units and the percentage of housing inventory by type of unit are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1
Dwelling Units by Structure Type, 2017

Units in Structure	Pompano Beach		Broward County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single family (detached)	16,428	30.2%	339,603	41.5%
Single family (attached)	2,076	3.8%	68,307	8.3%
Multi-family, 2 units	1,528	2.8%	20,569	2.5%
Multi-family, 3-4 units	2,957	5.4%	36,645	4.5%
Multi-family, 5-9 units	3,108	5.7%	45,407	5.5%
Multi-family, 10-19 units	5,036	9.2%	61,349	7.5%
Multi-family, 20+ units	22,402	41.1%	223,189	27.3%
Mobile home or trailer	829	1.5%	22,746	2.8%
Other	118	0.2%	567	0.1%
Total	54,482	100	818,382	100

Source: Shimberg FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates.

Housing Tenure: Housing tenure refers to the occupancy of a unit, either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. Based on the five-year average, (2013-2017) from the ACS, 52.8 percent of households in Pompano Beach were owner-occupied, compared to 67.2 percent for Broward. Renter occupied households comprised 47.2 percent of all households, compared to 32.8 percent for Broward County. Housing tenure characteristics are detailed in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2
Households by Tenure, 2013-2017

Household Status	Pompano Beach		Broward	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner	21,554	52.8%	420,780	67.2%
Renter	19,271	47.2%	255,048	32.8%
Total	40,825	100%	739,621	100%

Source: Shimberg FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates.

Housing Vacancy: Table 3-3 shows the housing vacancy characteristics for Pompano Beach and Broward County as reported in the ACS five-year average 2013-2017. Accordingly, 13,657 housing units out of a total of 54,482 total housing units in Pompano Beach were vacant, equal to a vacancy rate of 25.1 percent. Comparatively, the vacancy rate in Broward County is 17.4%. Among all vacant units in Pompano Beach, approximately 67 percent is attributed to seasonal residents, which equals 16.7 percent of the City's housing. If units which had been rented or sold that were awaiting occupancy and units held for occasional/seasonal use were eliminated from this figure, Pompano Beach's vacancy rate is 6.7 percent.

Table 3-3
Housing Vacancy, 2013-2017

Vacancy Status	Pompano Beach		Broward County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
For Rent	1,412	10.3%	20,719	14.5%
For Sale Only	599	4.4%	9,099	6.4%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	878	6.4%	13,380	9.4%
For Seasonal, Rec. or Occasional Use	9,146	67.0%	80,394	56.4%
For Migrant Workers	5	0.0%	56	0.0%
Other Vacant	1,617	11.8%	18,906	13.3%
Total	13,657	100	142,554	100

Source: Shimberg FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates.

Housing Age: The age of housing stock in Pompano Beach is generally older, with 70.4% built before 1980. Table 3-4 lists the age of housing structures reported by the U. S. Census Bureau. It shows that over 50% of the housing stock was built in the 1960's and 1970's. Many of these older homes are in sound condition, others have gone through renovations, and some are being demolished and replaced with new structures. While there are certainly homes within the City that are in need of rehabilitation and upkeep in order to comply with codes and ordinance, the older structures are for the most part fairly well maintained.

Table 3-4
Age of Housing Structures 2013-2017

Year Built	Pompano Beach	
	Number	Percent
2010 or after	820	1.5%
2000-2009	3,457	6.3%
1990-1999	3,751	6.9%
1980-1989	8,177	15.0%
1970-1979	16,757	30.8%
1960-1969	13,177	24.2%
1950-1959	7,394	13.6%
1940-1949	431	0.8%
1939 or earlier	518	1.0%
Median Age of Structures	39-48 Years	
Total	54,482	100

Source: Shimberg FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates.

Monthly Housing Rent: Table 3-5 compares the monthly gross rents for specified renter-occupied housing units in the City of Pompano Beach with those for Broward County in 2017. The median rent paid by Pompano Beach households in 2017 was \$1,166 per month, compared to a countywide median rent of \$1,271. Statewide, the median rent for a renter occupied household was \$1,077. Rents in the City of Pompano Beach are lower than in the County as a whole. In Broward County and the surrounding metro area, the HUD Fair Market Rent in 2019, representing rent for a typical modest apartment, was \$950 for a

studio apartment, \$1,135 for a one- bedroom, \$1,444 for a two-bedroom, \$2,088 for a three-bedroom, and \$2,536 for a four-bedroom unit. Municipality-specific information is not available.

Table 3-5
Monthly Gross Rent, Renter-Occupied Housing Units, 2017

Occupied Units Paying Rent	Pompano Beach		Broward County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$500	520	2.8%	7,357	3.0%
\$500-999	5,718	30.8%	54,784	22.2%
\$1,000-\$1,499	7,974	43.0%	102,319	41.4%
\$1,500-\$1,999	2,270	12.2%	53,143	21.5%
\$2,000-\$2,499	1,108	6.0%	17,669	7.2%
\$2,500-\$2,999	429	2.3%	6,090	2.5%
\$3000 or more	520	2.8%	5,600	2.3%
Total	18,539	100%	246,962	100%
Median Rent/Month	\$1,166		\$1,271	
Occupied Units Not Paying Rent	732		8,086	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04)

Housing Value: Based on figures from the US Census for Broward County, the median home value for an owner-occupied home in 2017 was \$265,400, which is approximately 22 percent higher than the median value of an owner-occupied home in Pompano Beach at \$217,200. Statewide, the average value of a single family home in Florida in 2016 was \$234,000.

Table 3-6 shows the value of owner-occupied housing units in the City as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 3-6
Median Home Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units, 2017

Value of Owner-Occupied Units	Pompano Beach		Broward	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$50,000	1,437	6.7%	30,756	7.3%
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,815	13.1%	50,409	12.0%
\$100,000-\$149,999	4,181	19.4%	50,216	11.9%
\$150,000-\$199,999	3,815	17.7%	57,653	13.7%
\$200,000-\$299,999	3,715	17.3%	85,384	20.3%
\$300,000-\$499,999	3,706	17.2%	97,065	23.1%
\$500,000 or more	1,862	8.6%	49,297	11.7%
Total	21,531	100%	420,780	100%
Median Value	\$217,200		\$265,400	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04)

Median Sales Price: In 2018, the median sales price for a single family home in Pompano Beach was \$250,000, more than double the median sale price of \$109,100 in 2010 - at which time the housing market

was “bottoming out” after the Great Recession. The median sales price of condominium in Pompano Beach was \$167,000 in 2018, representing an increase of 75.8 percent over the median sale price of \$108,500 in 2010. Table 3-7 charts the median sales price of single family homes and condominiums in Pompano Beach.

Table 3-7
City of Pompano Beach, Median Home Sales Prices for
Existing Homes, 2010-2018

Year	Single Family	Yearly Change	Condominium	Yearly Change
2010	\$109,135		\$108,564	
2011	\$110,822	1.5%	\$96,970	-10.7%
2012	\$130,265	17.5%	\$108,554	11.9%
2013	\$168,477	29.3%	\$133,712	23.2%
2014	\$184,271	9.4%	\$142,152	6.3%
2015	\$228,627	24.1%	\$147,230	3.6%
2016	\$243,009	6.3%	\$155,775	5.8%
2017	\$251,934	3.7%	\$164,736	5.8%
2018	\$250,000	-0.8%	\$167,000	1.4%

Source: Shimberg FHDC based on County Property Appraiser tax rolls and Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Monthly Owner-Occupied Costs: According to the US Census in 2017, of the total number of owner-occupied housing units in Pompano Beach 50.8% (10,919 units) were mortgaged and 49.2% (10,592 units) were not mortgaged. Table 3-8 shows the monthly owner costs of owner-occupied housing units in Pompano Beach with comparison for Broward County. In Pompano Beach, 9.4% of mortgaged units pay over \$3,000 in monthly costs, compared to 14.3% in Broward County.

Table 3-8A
Monthly Costs of Mortgaged Owner-Occupied Housing Units, 2017

Monthly Costs of Owner-Occupied Units	Pompano Beach		Broward	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mortgaged Units				
Less than \$500	278	2.5%	2,969	1.1%
\$500-\$999	1,861	17.0%	31,425	11.8%
\$1,000-\$1,499	3,463	31.7%	64,733	24.3%
\$1,500-\$1,999	2,361	21.6%	62,104	23.3%
\$2,000-\$2,499	1,212	11.1%	42,052	15.8%
\$2,500-\$2,999	715	6.5%	25,095	9.4%
\$3,000 or more	1029	9.4%	38,071	14.3%
Total	10,919	100%	266,449	100%
Median Cost/Month	\$1,476		\$1,753	

Table 3-8B
Monthly Costs of Non-Mortgaged Owner-Occupied Housing Units, 2017

Monthly Costs of Owner-Occupied Units	Pompano Beach		Broward	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Mortgaged Units				
Less than \$200	702	6.6%	6,137	4.0%
\$200-\$349	1368	12.9%	17,824	11.5%
\$350-\$499	2327	22.0%	31,164	20.2%
\$500-\$699	2,501	23.6%	42,797	27.7%
\$700-\$999	2298	21.7%	30,971	20.1%
\$1000-\$1,299	839	7.9%	12,765	8.3%
\$1,300 or more	557	5.3%	12,673	8.2%
Total	10,592	100%	154,331	100%
Median Cost/Month	\$570		\$592	

Source: Shimberg FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Summary File, and U.S. Census Bureau 2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS

Cost Burden: Cost-burdened households pay more than 30 percent of income for rent or mortgage costs. Data for this section has been supplied by the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse. Table 3-9A indicates that 7,213 homeowner households within Pompano Beach (34.3%) paid more than 30% of income for housing compared to 35.5% of Broward County households that paid more than 30% of income for housing. According to U.S. Census figures (Table 3-9B), for renter households the cost burden is even greater with 64.2% of these households paying over 30% of their income for housing, compared to 61.2% in Broward County. In addition, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2017 median household income in Pompano Beach was less than Broward County (\$44,756 compared to \$54,895).

Table 3-9A
Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income, 2013-2017, 5-Year Estimates

	NO COST BURDEN				COST BURDEN				Total
	With Mortgage, less than 30%		Without Mortgage, less than 30%		With Mortgage, more than 30%		Without Mortgage, more than 30%		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Pompano Beach	6,057	28.8%	7,781	37.0%	4,837	23.0%	2,376	11.3%	21,051
Broward County	152,661	37%	114,576	28%	111,576	27%	35,385	9%	414,198

Source: FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 3-9B
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income, 2013-2017, 5-Year Estimates

	NO COST BURDEN		COST BURDEN				TOTAL
	Less than 30%		30-49.9%		50% or more		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Pompano Beach	6,470	35.8%	4,545	25.1%	7,065	39.1%	18,080
Broward County	93,354	38.8%	69,636	28.9%	77,677	32.3%	240,667

Source: FHDC based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Household Income: In Table 3-10, household income is measured as a percentage of the median income for the County or area, adjusted for size. In Pompano Beach and the surrounding metro area, the HUD- estimated median income for a family of four is \$80,800 in 2017. Data for this section has been supplied by the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse. Of the 40,720 households identified by the U.S. Census Bureau in Pompano Beach in 2016, 7,853 households were both cost-burdened and in the very-low income bracket and 6,112 households were both cost-burdened in the low income bracket.

Table 3-10
Amount of Income Paid for Housing
Household by Cost Burden, 2016

Extent of Cost Burden on Pompano Beach Households	Household Income as a % of AMI					Total
	0%-30%	30.1%-50%	50.1%-80%	80.1-120%	120%+	
	Very low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	High	
No cost burden (less than 30%)	638	1295	3,408	5,440	11,846	22,627
30% to 50% cost burden	642	2,510	3,397	1,968	1,351	9,868
50% or more cost burden	7,211	3,602	1,673	381	212	13,079
Total	8,491	7,407	8,478	7,789	13,409	45,574

Source: Shimberg FHDC

Elderly Households: According to the US Census Bureau in 2017, 12,848 households in Pompano Beach (31.5 percent) were headed by a person age 65 or older. In comparison, 25.0 percent of households in Broward County were headed by persons 65 years and older and 30.3 percent statewide were headed by elderly persons. In Pompano Beach, 9,400 of elderly households (71.1 percent) own their homes, while 7,076 elderly households (55 percent) pay more than 30 percent of income for rent or mortgage costs.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Substandard Housing: Individual housing units may be considered substandard if the unit lacks complete plumbing for exclusive use of the residents, lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of central heating, and

overcrowding. The U.S. Census Bureau provides data regarding these interior conditions of the housing stock. Table 3-11 contains a summary of the measures of substandard housing conditions for Pompano Beach and Broward County in 2017. In 2017, the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates indicated that out of 40,825 occupied housing units, 1,850 housing units (4.5 percent of all units) in Pompano Beach were statistically overcrowded or severely overcrowded, meaning they housed more than one person per room. Countywide percentage was 3.9 percent.

Table 3-11
Condition of Housing Stock Summary, 2013- 2017

Condition	Pompano Beach		Broward	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	40,825	-	675,828	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	110	0.3%	1,922	0.3%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	552	1.4%	4,699	0.7%
Lacking telephone service	1,228	3.0%	14,859	2.2%
Overcrowded units	1,348	3.3%	19,339	2.9%
Severely overcrowded units	502	1.2%	6,914	1.0%
Total Occupied Units w/ Substandard Conditions	3,740	9.2%	47,733	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS 2013-2017
American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Subsidized Housing: Chapter 163.3177(f), F.S. requires local housing elements to provide an inventory of renter-occupied housing developments currently using federal, state, or local subsidies. The following table provides an inventory of federal, state, and/or local assisted rental housing within Pompano Beach. The table shows a total of 22 properties, combining for 2,744 units with rent and/or income restrictions.

**Table 3-12:
Assisted Housing Inventory**

Development Name	Street Address	City	Assisted Units	Target Population
Atlantic Palms	1290 N.W. 6th Avenue	Pompano Beach	145	Family
Boulevard Art Lofts	NE Corner of NW 45h Ave & MLK Blvd.	Pompano Beach	45	Family
Captiva Cove	1201 S. Dixie Highway West	Pompano Beach	264	Family
Captiva Cove II	1201 S. Dixie Highway West	Pompano Beach	88	Family
City Vista	NE Corner of NW 6th Ave & MLK Jr Blvd	Pompano Beach	107	Family;Link
EAGLE POINTE	2001 W Atlantic Blvd	Pompano Beach	192	Family
GOLDEN ACRES	1050 N.W. 18TH DRIVE	Pompano Beach	173	Family;Farmworker
Golden Square	1415 NW 18th Drive	Pompano Beach	182	Family
Golden Villas	1325 NW 18th Drive	Pompano Beach	120	Family
Heritage at Pompano Station	NE Corner of Flagler Ave & NE 4th St	Pompano Beach	116	Elderly;Family;Link
ISLAND CLUB APARTMENTS	3505 W Atlantic Blvd	Pompano Beach	52	Family
Laguna Pointe	905 SW 15th Street	Pompano Beach	188	Family
Marquis	NW 9th St & Dr. BJ McCormic Ave	Pompano Beach	100	not avail.
NEW VISTAS	868 SW 10TH ST	Pompano Beach	16	Persons with Disabilities
OAKS AT POMpano (THE)	501 SW 1ST COURT	Pompano Beach	224	Family
PARK RIDGE COURT APARTMENTS	5200 NE 5th Ter	Pompano Beach	37	Family
PINNACLE VILLAGE APARTMENTS	973 NORTH POWERLINE RD	Pompano Beach	148	Family
Pinnacle Village	801 North Powerline Road	Pompano Beach	148	Family
Regency Gardens	1520 NW 17th Avenue	Pompano Beach	94	Family
Residences at Crystal Lake	350 N.E. 32nd Court	Pompano Beach	92	Family;Link
ST. ELIZABETH GARDENS	801 NE 33rd St	Pompano Beach	151	Elderly;Family;Link
ST. JOSEPH MANOR	1210 NW 6th Ave	Pompano Beach	62	Elderly
TOTAL			2,744	

Source: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (Shimberg Center)

Community Residential Facilities: Chapter 163.3177(f), F.S. requires local housing elements to provide an inventory of community residences licensed by the Florida Department of Children and Family Services. A "community residential home" means a dwelling unit licensed to serve residents who are clients of the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Family Services. According to www.FloridaHealthFinder.gov, there are 13 assisted living facilities and one (1) residential treatment facility. A profile of these facilities including the number of licensed beds for each, is detailed below.

Table 3-13
Community Residential Facilities

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address	City	Licensed Beds
Assisted Living Facility	A&D TENDER LOVING CARE, LLC - 11969492	150 NE 18TH ST	POMPANO BEACH	6
Assisted Living Facility	ANGEL CARE ALF INC - 11969188	2821 NE 18 ST	POMPANO BEACH	6
Assisted Living Facility	ATLANTIC SHORE RETIREMENT RESIDENCE - 11943069	1500 N RIVERSIDE DR	POMPANO BEACH	30
Assisted Living Facility	FIVE STAR PREMIER RESIDENCES OF POMPANO BEACH - 11932585	1371 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD	POMPANO BEACH	68
Assisted Living Facility	GRAND COURT ALF LLC - 11942934	295 SW 4TH AVE	POMPANO BEACH	205
Assisted Living Facility	GREEN LIFE ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY LLC - 11968725	840 SW 8TH STREET	POMPANO BEACH	71
Assisted Living Facility	JOHN KNOX VILLAGE OF FLORIDA, INC. - 11910692	840 LAKESIDE CIR	POMPANO BEACH	64
Assisted Living Facility	LIGHTHOUSE INN NORTH - 11943023	3208 NE 11TH STREET	POMPANO BEACH	42
Assisted Living Facility	ROYAL LIVING AT POMPANO ALF INC - 11967965	4200 NE 19TH AVE	POMPANO BEACH	6
Assisted Living Facility	SUNSET BY THE SEA - 11965835	420 N RIVERSIDE DR	POMPANO BEACH	15
Assisted Living Facility	THE COURT AT PALM AIRE - 11963914	2701 N COURSE DR	POMPANO BEACH	90
Assisted Living Facility	THE PRESERVE AT PALM AIRE - 11911749	3701 W MCNAB RD	POMPANO BEACH	125
Assisted Living Facility	VIZCAYA BY THE SEA - 11967447	1621 NORTH OCEAN BLVD	POMPANO BEACH	85
Residential Treatment Facility	HENDERSON BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	868 SW 10TH ST	POMPANO BEACH	20

Source: Florida Health Finder

Mobile Homes: Chapter 163.3177(f), F.S. requires local housing elements to provide an inventory of existing mobile home. According to the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, there are 829 mobile home units in the City which represents less than 2 percent of all housing inventory. The City has five (5) mobile home parks; Havenwood, Barfield, Parkridge, Holiday Village, and Golfview Estates.

Historically Significant Housing: Chapter 163.3177(f), F.S. requires local housing elements to provide an inventory of historically significant housing listed on the Florida Master Site File, National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historically significant by a local ordinance. The Florida Master Site File includes 77 existing housing records for the City of Pompano Beach. The City has 17 local historical designations.

Farmworker Housing: There are no rural or farmworker households within the City.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Population Projections: Chapter 163.3177(f), F.S. requires that an affordable housing assessment be performed. The Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (Shimberg Center) has supplied data to be used in this section of the Housing Element. The data suggests that from 2016-2040, the population of Pompano Beach will increase a total of 36,305, equal to an annual average of 1,513 and an annual average growth rate of 1.2%. Of the total population growth of 36,305 projected for Pompano Beach, the largest share of growth will be for the population 65 years and older, equal to 38.5%. Table 3-12 illustrates the population projections by age group from 2016 to 2040 prepared by the Shimberg Center.

Table 3-12
Population Projections by Age Group, 2016-2040

Year	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Age Group						
0-14	16,109	17,503	18,548	19,313	20,081	20,652
15-24	12,552	13,010	13,967	15,470	15,700	15,922
25-34	14,329	15,576	17,136	17,243	17,965	19,421
35-44	13,416	14,897	16,037	17,167	18,303	18,068
45-54	15,246	14,673	14,865	16,352	17,097	17,894
55-64	15,061	17,055	17,262	16,128	15,874	17,070
65-74	10,374	11,660	14,211	16,538	16,482	15,213
75+	10,197	10,902	12,264	13,903	16,693	19,349
Total	107,284	115,276	124,290	132,114	138,195	143,589

Source: Shimberg FHDC; Note: City of Pompano Beach believes these population estimates to be high – see Future Land Use Element for Population Projections prepared by BEBR which are being used for planning purposes.

Although the City is expected to have an adequate supply of existing and newly constructed residential units to meet future demand, some of the households will be faced with a cost burden. The following tables provide a more detailed needs assessment as supplied by the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse.

Affordable Housing Demand: Table 3-13 presents the very-low, low, and moderate income housing needs estimates and projections through 2040.

Table 3-13
Projected Affordable Housing Need, by Tenure and Income,
Pompano Beach, 2016-2040

Number of Severely Cost-Burdened Housholds (50%+) with Income Less than 80% AMI						
Owner-Occupied Households						
HH Income as a % of AMI	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
30% AMI or less	3,363	3,627	4,019	4,395	4,675	4,888
30.1%-50% AMI	3,683	3,989	4,471	4,935	5,278	5,514
50.1%-80% AMI	4,721	5,098	5,631	6,138	6,523	6,821
Total HH below 80% AMI	11,767	12,714	14,121	15,468	16,476	17,223
Renter-Occupied Households						
HH Income as a % of AMI	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
30% AMI or less	5,128	5,522	6,022	6,457	6,803	7,086
30.1%-50% AMI	3,724	4,011	4,349	4,630	4,866	5,069
50.1%-80% AMI	3,757	4,042	4,346	4,578	4,788	4,987
Total HH below 80% AMI	12,609	13,575	14,717	15,665	16,457	17,142

Source: Shimberg FHDC

The analysis suggests that 10,080 additional owner-occupied and renter households with income less than 80% AMI are projected to be severely cost-burdened with housing costs by 2040. Overall, these projections point out the growing affordability issues not only in the City of Pompano Beach, but within Broward County as well.

SUMMARY TRENDS & CONCLUSION

The issue of affordable housing within the City, and throughout Broward County, has for many years been a relevant issue affecting the broader resident community. Prior to this analysis, the City of Pompano Beach last completed its Housing Element for the Comprehensive Plan in 2010, followed by a City-wide housing study in 2017. While there are some variations in the source material utilized between the two studies, there are few economic, demographic and/or housing characteristics for which a notable change has occurred.

The data shown below, indicates a change in the housing type, and a decline in owner-occupied housing since 2010; however, given the obvious inaccuracy in this data based on the discrepancy in total unit counts between 2010 and 2019, no real conclusions can be confidently drawn from this data as the City's overall housing has not declined between these two periods.

Table 3-14
Housing Status (HE 2010 vs. HE 2019)

Household Status	2010	2019	% Change
Owner Occupied	28,443	21,554	-24%
Renter Occupied	15,198	19,271	27%
Owner Occupied %	65%	53%	-19%
Total	43,641	40,825	-6%

The following table compares median homeownership housing values and rental rates (non-inflation adjusted) between HE 2010 and HE 2019. For this it's important to recognize that the HE 2010 data is based upon ACS 2005 data, or a point at which the housing market was near its historic peak (prior to the Great Recession). Accordingly, the HE 2019 data is based upon ACS 2017, also near the peak of the current economic expansion following the Great Recession. In this regard, homeowner values practically unchanged and, factoring for inflation, HE 2010 values would actually exceed HE 2019 values.

Table 3-15
MEDIAN HOME OWNER VALUE & RENTAL RATES (HE 2010 vs. HE 2019)

Value of Owner Occupied Units	2010	2019	% Change
< \$50,000	1,180	1,437	22%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	2,416	2,815	17%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	3,779	4,181	11%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5,528	3,815	-31%
\$200,000 - \$299,999	6,474	3,715	-43%
\$300,000 - \$499,999	5,841	3,706	-37%
\$500,000 or more	3,225	1,862	-42%
Median Value	\$214,500	\$217,200	1%

Monthly Gross Rent	2010	2019	% Change
< \$500	533	520	-2%
\$500 - \$999	9,405	5,718	-39%
\$1,000-\$1,499	3,372	7,974	136%
> \$1,500	985	4,327	339%
Median Rent/Month	\$878	\$1,166	33%

As it pertains to rental inventory, gross increased notably between HE 2010 and HE 2019; or, an annual 3.2 percent growth rate.

According to the data used to create the table below, the number of households that are cost burdened declined from 26,336 in HE 2010 to 22,947 in HE 2019 and indicate the number of severely cost burdened households increased from 11,144 in HE 2010 to 13,079 in HE 2019. As noted above, the two data sets are obviously flawed so no definitive conclusions can be drawn from this comparison.

	<u>HE 2010</u>	<u>HE 2019</u>	
	701	642	
	2,570	2,510	
Burden $30.1 < x < 50\%$ (Total 15,192)	1,688	3,397	Burden $30.1\% < x < 50\%$, (Total 9,868)
	2,637	1,968	
	7,596	1,351	
	2,794	7,211	
	2,024	3,602	
Burden $x > 50\%$, (Total 11,144)	417	1,673	Burden $x > 50\%$, (Total 13,079)
	337	381	
	<u>5,572</u>	<u>212</u>	
Total	26,336	22,947	

The City continues to focus on balancing its housing market, understanding that many households remain cost burdened. The City implements many affordable housing programs and continues to have new subsidized housing projects built within the City. The challenge is to ensure that concentrations of poverty do not become the defining characteristic of any neighborhood in Pompano and that all communities have access to a variety of housing types at pricing levels they can afford.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

NOVEMBER 2019

DATA, INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Recreation and Open Space Element as set forth in Section 163.3177(6)(e), Florida Statutes (F.S.), is to plan for a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation, including, but not limited to, natural reservations, parks and playgrounds, parkways, open spaces, waterways, and other recreational facilities. The City's Recreation and Open Space Element provides an analysis of the existing resources and policies necessary to ensure the adequacy of future parkland and recreation opportunities for all residents.

The City of Pompano Beach is within a larger region that offers a wide variety of outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation and the sub-tropical climate allows for year-round access and enjoyment of these natural and man-made resources. In addition to the full range of City park and recreation opportunities, City residents and visitors can enjoy the Atlantic Ocean and beaches, the Florida Keys, several National Parks including the Everglades, and a County Park system. The City and the greater South Florida region also includes a wide variety of cultural facilities and programs that contribute to the overall quality of life enjoyed by the City residents and visitors.

II. BACKGROUND

City staff along with a consulting firm with input from the City Commission, boards and residents completed the City of Pompano Beach Parks Master Plan in 2013. The City-Wide Parks Master Plan addresses community park and recreation needs and provides a professionally prepared roadmap to improve public recreation and leisure facilities throughout the community. During the process, the goals of the Master Plan were further defined and specific guiding objectives were developed including:

1. Identify perceived and real community recreation needs;
2. Maximize, to the greatest extent possible, the use of available recreation lands and facilities;
3. Provide for the rational and equitable distribution of recreational facilities throughout the City of Pompano Beach and improve accessibility to those facilities; and
4. Plan park and recreation investments to create the greatest benefit for all citizens of Pompano Beach, while limiting duplication of high maintenance facilities.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

An Overview

Pompano Beach residents are served by a variety of public recreation facilities and programs. The Pompano Beach Parks and Recreation Department maintains the City's park and open spaces and runs a series of successful recreation programs. Local schools, religious institutions, civic groups, and multi-family developments also play an important role in providing recreation opportunities within the City.

The City of Pompano Beach has seventy park and recreation facilities throughout the City. The City's park and open space system includes seventeen mini parks, fourteen small urban open spaces, twelve neighborhood parks, five community parks, and four urban parks. In addition, there are fifteen public school sites within the City that offer recreational opportunities and three privately owned facilities. In total, there is approximately 928 acres of parkland available within the City for residents to enjoy. Outside of the City limits there are additional options for park and recreation including county, state and national park facilities that are within proximity to the City and available for City residents to enjoy. Existing park and recreation facilities of the City as well as nearby facilities are discussed below in more detail.

CITY FACILITIES

Mini Parks

McNab Park: Is a 2.5-acre mini park located at 2250 East Atlantic Boulevard. The park consists of tennis courts, racquetball courts, basketball courts, shuffleboard courts, a playground, seating and shade trees. The Historic McNab house is being relocated into McNab Park and will replace the shuffle board courts.

Founders Park: Is a 1.7-acre mini park located at 299-201 NE 3rd Avenue, between NE 3rd Avenue and NE 4th Avenue. The park consists of bocci courts, tennis courts and a playground.

Kendall Lake Tot Lot: Is a 0.2-acre mini park along NW 3rd Avenue. The site consists of a swing set, fixed grills and seating.

Apollo Park: Is a 4.4-acre park located at 1580 NW 3rd Avenue. Apollo Park provides a playground, picnic shelter, tennis courts, basketball courts, volleyball court and a walking trail.

Coleman Park Tot Lot: Is a 0.5-acre mini park located along NW 7th Terrace. The land is composed of open and accessible open space, a playground and shade trees.

Novelty Homeowners Park: Is a 1.0-acre park located at 351 SW 14th Street. The park is comprised of a playground and picnic shelter.

E. Pat Larkins Multipurpose Center: E. Pat Larkins Multipurpose Center sits on 2.9-acres located at 520 NW 3rd Street. The E. Pat Larkins Multipurpose Center is commonly utilized for meetings, banquets and a seniors program. The amenities include: an auditorium/banquet hall with a stage, one meeting room, and a full kitchen.

Avondale Park: Is a 2.6-acre park located 233 SW 6th Avenue. This linear park consists of amenities including; basketball court, playground, open space, covered pavilion with seating and restroom facilities.

Fairview Park: Is a 2.3-acre mini park located at 810 SW 8th Street. The park consists of 2 basketball courts, a playground, open space and a walking path.

Herb Skolnick Multipurpose Center: Herb Skolnick Multipurpose Center sits on 3.5 acres and is located at 800 SW 36th Avenue. The center includes an auditorium and banquet hall with a stage, four meeting rooms, office space, kitchen and a Broward Sheriff's Office Substation.

Cresthaven Park: Is a 1.4-acre mini park located on NE 27th Court between NE 12th Terrace and NE 13th Terrace. The site provides basketball, volleyball, and playground equipment as well as a picnic area and restrooms for its users.

Highland Park & Recreation Center: Is a 3.3-acre site that includes the Highland Park Recreation Center. The site is located at 1650 NE 50th Court. The outdoor facilities include a basketball court, a volleyball court, playground structure, picnic shelters, picnic tables and benches.

Sandspur Park (Pompano Highlands): Is a 2.3-acre mini park located at the intersection of NE 15th Avenue and NE 42nd Court. The park consists of large shade trees, ample open space, pavilion, restrooms and a playground structure.

Canine Corner (Dog Park): Is a 1.8-acre dog park located at 1000-1098 NE 18th Avenue. The park is divided into two areas; large dogs and small dogs.

Annie Adderly Gillis Park: Is a 0.8-acre mini park located at 601 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The park is primarily comprised of open turf and large palm trees. There are no recreational facilities at the park.

Sanders Park: Is a 0.6-acre mini park located at 301 NW 15th Street. The park provides a pedestrian pathway and a large flagpole and American Flag which serves as the park's main focal point.

Lovely Park: Is a 0.2-acre mini park located at 1941 NE 1st Avenue. The site consists of a playground with a small shade canopy and a swing set.

Small Urban Open Spaces

North Ocean Park (NE 16th Street Park): Is a 0.6-acre small urban open space located at 3424 NE 16th Street. The park is primarily comprised of pedestrian space, including picnic areas and shelters, pedestrian walkways, a station for the city-wide bicycle sharing program, and a restroom facility.

Marine Drive Park: Is a small urban open space located at 1751 North Riverside Drive. The space provides access to the Intracoastal and has seating along the water along with 7 designated parking spaces for the site.

Sunset Park: Is 1.0-acre of small urban open space located at 11000 West McNab Road. The open space consists of a playground, onsite facility restrooms, pavilions and benches.

Chris Reyka Park: Is 0.4-acres of small urban open space located at 143 North Riverside Drive. The space provides access to the Intracoastal, seating along the water, bike racks and a public art installation. This location is also utilized by the Pompano Beach water taxi.

Indian Mound Park: Is 1.0-acre of small urban open space located at 1250 Hibiscus Drive. The space is a passive pedestrian park with direct views to the water. The primary purpose of the park is to preserve an Indian mound 100-foot by 7-foot tall. This Tequesta burial mound was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 17, 2014.

Lake Santa Barbara Park: Is 0.2-acre small urban open space located at 2270 SE 7th Drive. The space is a passive pedestrian park with ample shade and seating. It serves as a neighborhood park for the high-density residential complex to the west and the single-family home neighborhood to the east.

S.E. 13th Street Park: Is 0.1-acre of small urban open space located at 2596 SE 13th Street. The space is a passive pedestrian park with waterfront seating. It serves as a neighborhood park for the residential housing in the surrounding area.

S.E. 15th Street Park: Is 0.1-acre of small urban open space located at 2798 SE 15th Street. The space is a passive pedestrian park with waterfront seating and shade trees.

Pompano Canal Park: Is a 0.2-acre park located at 18 SE 3rd Avenue. This is a passive open space area.

Jackson Park: Is 1.8-acres of small urban open space located at 301 NW 15th Street. The park consists of a large open grass area, with a few shade and palm trees scattered randomly. There are no recreational facilities or site furniture.

Hillsboro Inlet Park: Is 2.3-acres of small urban open space located at 2705 North Riverside Drive. The site is occupied by a playground, pavilion, museum, restrooms, a parking lot and a boardwalk which leads to the many boat slips that encompass the North and East perimeter. Boat launching is not available at this site.

S.E. 11th Avenue Park: This is a 0.2-acre passive open space located at SE 11th Avenue and Pine Drive.

Old Water Tower Site: Is a 0.2-acre passive open space located at S Flagler Avenue and SW 8th Court.

Bill Keith Park: Is 0.9-acre of small open space located at 284 East Atlantic Boulevard. The site is occupied by a walking path and ample seating and shade trees. There are no recreational facilities on site.

Neighborhood Parks

Sgt. Kip A Jacoby Park: Is a 5.4-acre neighborhood park located at 620 S. Cypress Road. The site includes both passive open space and active recreational facilities including tennis courts, racquetball wall and playground equipment. The site also includes picnic shelter, picnic tables, grills and benches.

Kester Park: Is an 8.4-acre neighborhood park located at 702 NE 6th Street. The site offers both recreational facilities and passive open space. The amenities include a playground, baseball complex, volleyball court and picnic area.

Ronald J. McNair Park: Is a 6.4-acre neighborhood park located at 951 NW 27th Avenue. The site provides a recreational activity center, football facility, basketball courts, pedestrian path, playground and a large picnic shelter.

Weaver Park: Is a 12.4-acre neighborhood park and is an interactive mix of recreation and passive open space. The park includes two playground structures, a basketball court, a fitness/walking trail, restrooms, picnic shelter, picnic tables and benches.

Exchange Club Park: Is a 7.5-acre neighborhood park located at 2888 NE 24th Street. The park is located adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway. The site includes both passive and active recreation facilities. The facilities include a playground, restrooms and volleyball court.

Alsdorf Boat Launch Park: Is a 10.0-acre neighborhood park located at 2974 NE 14th Street. The park is predominantly comprised of parking areas for vehicles towing trailers. The boat launch features 3 access bays for boats up to 30' in length. While the main function of the park is for

boating access, a passive pedestrian park is located on the Eastern border including picnic areas, a playground, and areas to fish.

Harbors Edge Park: Is an 8.1-acre neighborhood park located at 1240 NE 28th Avenue. The park provides shade, seating and a small beach at the water's edge. Dogs are welcome.

Hunter's Manor Park: Is an 8.3-acre neighborhood park located at 1801 NW 4th Street. The park contains an abundance of open space coupled with several recreational facilities such as basketball, a serving wall, tennis courts, fitness trail, playground and picnic shelters.

George Brummer Park: Is a 4.9-acre neighborhood park located at 3500 West Palm Air Drive. The site amenities include a basketball court, tennis courts, serving walls, pickleball courts, playground, outdoor fitness equipment and bocci courts.

Airpark Jogging Path: Is an 8.4-acre trail located at 1001 NE 10 street. The site is comprised of a 4.2 mile trail designated for roller skating, bicycling, and pedestrian travel.

Elks Club Property: Is a 10.4-acre park located at 4000 NW 10th Way. This park will be developed in the near future as a soccer facility utilizing GO Bond funds.

Centennial Park (Sample McDougal House): Is a 4.2-acre park located at 450 NE 10th Street. The site has public restrooms and picnic shelter and the historic Sample McDougal House.

Community Parks

Pompano Community Park: Is a 71.08-acre community park located at 2001 NE 10th Street. The park consists of a state-of-the-art baseball complex, aquatic center, 16 court tennis complex, lighted soccer field, a 3,000 seat Amphitheatre, fitness trail, pickleball courts, lighted sand volleyball court, 2 lighted full basketball courts, restrooms and traditional recreational park activities.

North Pompano Park: Is a 20.4-acre community park located at 4400 NE 18th Avenue. The park consists of a multi-functional athletic park, recreational activity room, two baseball fields – equipped with bleachers, lights, and a press box; a football stadium with bleachers, lights, a press box, and concessions/restroom; a large covered basketball facility; and a large open field to hold practices and events.

Mitchell Moore Park: Is a 15.8-acre community park located at 901 NW 10th Street. The park provides facilities such as basketball courts, a playground, tennis courts, recreation activity center, swimming pool, baseball fields, a pedestrian path and a fitness trail.

Public Beach: Is a 26.8-acre public beach and pier located at 222 North Pompano Beach Boulevard. The public beach and pier provide both passive and active opportunities for its users

including the newly renovated beach, brand new pier opening in 2020, an award winning parking garage and access to restaurants, retail and hotel uses.

Palm Aire Lakes Park: Is a 97.0-acre open space located in Palm Aire. The City recently acquired the property and consist of lakes for fishing and paddle sports and a perimeter multipurpose path with benches and trash receptacles.

Urban Parks

Boys & Girls Club: Is a 9.50-acre urban park located at 212 NW 16th Street. The club includes a gym, activity rooms, computer room, weight training area, library, game room and locker rooms. Outdoor amenities consist of a softball field and a soccer/football field.

PB Municipal Golf Club: Is a 372-acre golf course with Club House and Restaurant located at 1101 N Federal Highway is on what was previously Airpark property. The course consists of a 36-hole course including the 18 hole World Famous Greg Norman Pines Course and the 18 hole Palms Course. The site is developed with typical golf course site conditions, including large shade trees, water features, a winding golf cart path and a driving range.

Sand and Spurs Stables: Is a 14.70-acre urban park located at 1600 NE 5th Avenue, also on Airpark property. The park is predominately open space with horse shelters. Sand and Spurs is the only public equestrian facility in Pompano Beach. The park is used for equestrian training, shows, and events. One large show ring and 4 smaller staging areas are centrally located, while additional training areas are near the back of the property. Parking is limited, however, during events, the fence lines and Good Year facility are utilized for additional parking accommodations.

Arboretum: Is a 33.00-acre natural area located on the Airpark property. This passive open space area is not accessible by the public.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES

In addition to the City parks and parkland, there are also fifteen (15) Broward County Public School properties within the City which can be utilized for recreation by City residents. The Broward County School Board has nine elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, and two schools for special education (SED) in the City of Pompano Beach. Recreational facilities are provided at each of these complexes. The Broward County School Board has installed fencing at each site to separate the classrooms from the recreational facilities. This separation of the two areas allows the recreational facilities to be used by students and residents after school hours without jeopardizing the security of the school buildings.

In addition to allowing the residents to use the outdoor recreational facilities at each site, the Broward County School Board and the City of Pompano Beach have executed a Facilities Use Agreement, which provides for use of certain educational and recreational facilities at Cypress Elementary School. The agreement stipulates that the School Board permits the City to use the Cypress Elementary School cafeteria and outdoor area for a summer recreational program. The following is a listing of the public school sites and facilities:

McNab Elementary School, 1350 SE 9th Avenue, has a recreational area of 2.0 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of a softball field and two paved playcourts.

Cypress Elementary School, 851 SW 3rd Street, has a recreational area of 5.2 acres. Recreational facilities consist of two paved playcourts and one softball field.

Pompano Beach Elementary School, 700 NE 13th Avenue, has a recreational area of 3.4 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of four paved playcourts and a soccer field.

Sanders Park Elementary School, 800 NW 16th Street, has a recreational area of 3.2 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of three paved playcourts.

Markham Elementary School, 1501 NW 15th Avenue, has a recreational area of 2.9 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of one paved playcourt.

Charles Drew Elementary School, 2600 NW 9th Court, has a recreational area of 4.6 acres. Existing recreation facilities consist of one paved playcourt.

Pompano Beach Middle School, 310 NE 6th Street, has a recreational area of 2.0 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of four tennis courts and one softball field.

Blanche Ely High School, 1201 NW 6th Avenue, has a recreational area of 6.5 acres. Existing recreational facilities of one baseball field, four handball/racquetball courts, two basketball courts and six tennis courts.

Pompano Beach High School, 1400 NE 6th Street, has a recreational area of 7.5 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of one football practice field, track, one baseball field, four basketball courts and four tennis courts.

Cross Creek SED Center, 1010 NW 31st Avenue, has a recreational area of 7.2 acres. Existing recreational facilities consist of a softball field and four paved playcourts.

Cresthaven Elementary School, 801 NE 25th Street, has 2.3 acres of recreation area with two basketball courts, 2 paved play courts, a playground and a baseball field.

Norcrest Elementary School, 3951 NE 16th Street, has 6.2 acres, consisting of a covered play area and playgrounds.

Crystal Lakes Middle School, 3551 NE 3rd Avenue, has 3.2 acres, consisting of softball, soccer, basketball, track and field, volleyball and flag football.

Palm View Elementary School, 2601 NE 1st Avenue, has 2.2 acres, with a playground and basketball courts.

Cypress Run Education (SED) Center, 2800 NW 30th Avenue, has 2.0 acres, consisting of two basketball courts and a softball field.

PRIVATELY OWNED FACILITIES

The private recreational facilities consist of those operated by large residential developments. The developers of these communities provide recreational facilities for the use of the residents. There are numerous small residential developments which have swimming pools or other facilities, but this inventory includes only the largest three: John Knox Village, Cypress Bend and Palm Aire.

John Knox Village: Is a 65-acre private retirement community located at 651 SW 6th Street. The privately-owned recreation facility is a 1.8 acre park with a pond, pool and shuffleboard courts. John Knox Village is in the process of redeveloping their entire community and will be converting the low-rise residential buildings to high-rise buildings and creating even more open spaces for their residents including a larger lake, yoga pavilion, golf cart/walking paths and many other amenities.

Cypress Bend: Is a 122.8 acre private community located at 2217 Cypress Island Drive. The 10.1 acre privately-owned recreation facility includes tennis courts, shuffleboard courts, serving walls, numerous recreation centers and swimming pools.

Palm Aire: Is a 996.3 acre private community with a 48.6 acre recreation area located at 2600 North Palm Aire Drive. The privately-owned recreation facilities include golf courses, a tennis club, and numerous recreation centers most of which include swimming pools.

Table 6-1
City of Pompano Beach Park and Recreation Acreage

Park Site	Land Area in Acres	Address
Mini- Parks		
McNab Park	2.5	2250 E. Atlantic Blvd
Founders Park	1.7	299-201 NE 3 rd Ave
Kendall Lakes Park	0.2	1650 NW 3 rd Avenue
Apollo Park	4.4	1580 NW 3 rd Ave
Coleman Park Tot Lot	0.5	480 NW 7 th Terrace
Novelty Homeowners Park	1.0	351 SW 14 th Ct
Pat Larkins Multipurpose Ctr.	2.9	520 NW 3 rd St
Avondale Park (undeveloped)	2.6	233 SW 6 th Ave
Fairview Park	2.3	801 SW 8 th St
Herb Skolnick Multipurpose Ctr.	3.5	800 SW 36 th Ave
Cresthaven Park	1.4	1320 NE 27 th Ct
Highland Park & Recreation Ctr.	3.3	1650 NE 50 th Ct
Sandspur Park (Pompano Highlands)	2.3	At the intersection of NE 15 th Ave and NE 42 nd Ct
Canine Corner (Dog Park)	1.8	1000-1098 NE 18 th Ave
Annie Adderly Gillis Park	0.8	601 Dr Martin Luther King Blvd
Sanders Park	0.6	301 NW 15 th St
Lovely Park	0.2	1941 NE 1 st Ave
Total Mini-Parks' Acres	32.0	
Small Urban Open Spaces		
North Ocean Park (N.E. 16 th Street Park)	0.6	3424 NE 16 th St
Marine Drive Park	0.1	1751 N. Riverside Dr
Sunset Park	1.0	11000 W. McNab Rd
Chris Reyka Park	0.4	143 N. Riverside Dr
Indian Mound Park	1.0	1250 Hibiscus Dr
Lake Santa Barbara Park	0.2	2270 SE 7 th Dr
S.E. 13 th Street Park	0.1	2596 SE 13 St
S.E. 15 th Street Park	0.1	2798 NE 15 th St
Pompano Canal Park	0.2	18 SE 3rd Avenue
Jackson Park	1.8	301 NW 15 th St
Hillsboro Inlet Park	2.3	2705 N. Riverside Dr
S.E. 11 th Avenue Park	0.2	SE 11 th Ave and Pine Drive
Old Water Tower Site	0.2	Flagler and SW 8 th St
Bill Keith Park	0.9	284 E. Atlantic Blvd
Total Small Urban Spaces	9.1	
Neighborhood Parks		
Sgt. Kip A Jacoby Park	5.4	620 S. Cypress Rd
Kester Park	8.4	702 NE 6 th St
Ronald J. McNair Park	6.4	951 NW 27 th Ave
Weaver Park	12.4	800 NW 20 th St
Exchange Club Park	7.5	2888 NE 24 th St
Alsdorf Boat Launch Park	10.0	2974 NE 14 th St
Harbors Edge Park	8.1	1240 NE 28 th Ave
Hunter's Manor Park	8.3	1801 NW 4 th St
George Brummer Park	4.9	3500 W Palm Aire Dr
Airpark Jogging Path	8.4	1001 NE 10 th St
Elks Club Property	10.4	4000 NW 10 th Way

Park Site	Land Area in Acres	Address
Centennial Park (Sample McDougal House)	4.2	450 NE 10 th St
Total Neighborhood Parks	94.4	
Recreational Area at Public School Sites		
Pompano Beach Elementary School	3.4	700 NE 13 th Ave
Pompano Beach Middle School	2.0	310 NE 6 th St
Pompano Beach High School	7.5	600 NE 13 th Ave
McNab Elementary School	2.0	1350 SE 9 th Ave
Cypress Elementary School	5.2	851 SW 3 rd Ave
Sanders Park Elementary School	3.2	800 NW 16 th St
Blanche Ely High School	6.5	1201 NW 6 th Ave
Markham Elementary School	2.9	1501 NW 15 th Ave
Charles Drew Elementary School	4.6	1000 NW 31 st Ave
Cross Creek SED Center	7.2	1010 NW 31 st Ave
Cypress Run Alternative School	2.0	2800 NW 30 th Ave
Cresthaven Elementary School	2.3	801 NE 25 th St
Crystal Lake Middle School	3.2	3551 NE 3 rd Ave
Palm View Elementary School	2.2	2601 NE 1 st Ave
Norcrest Elementary School	6.2	3951 NE 16 th Ave
Total Recreational Areas at Public School Sites	60.4	
Community Parks		
Pompano Community Park	71.08	1660 NE 10 th St
North Pompano Park	20.45	4400 NE 18 th Ave
Mitchell/Moore Park	15.80	901 NW 10 th St
Public Beach	37.80	222 North Pompano Beach Blvd.
Palm Aire Lakes Park	97.0	Within the Palm Aire Community
Total Community Parks	242.13	
Urban Park (Other Large Open Spaces and Parks)		
Boys & Girls Club	9.50	212 NW 16 th St
PB Municipal Golf Course	372.00	1101 N Federal Hwy
Sand and Spurs Stables	14.70	1600 NE 5 th Ave
Arboretum	33.00	Within the Airpark property
Total Urban Parks	429.20	
Privately Owned Facilities		
John Knox Village	1.8	651 SW 6 th St
Cypress Bend	10.1	2217 Cypress Island Dr
Palm Aire	48.6	2600 N Palm Aire Dr
Total Privately Owned Facilities	60.5	
GRAND TOTAL ACREAGE	927.73	

Source: City of Pompano Beach and Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc. 2019

Bikeways

The City of Pompano Beach has three existing bikeways, which have a combined length of 6.4 miles. All of the bikeways are separate from the adjoining streets and are eight feet wide to accommodate two-way bicycle traffic. The longest bikeway consists of a 4.2 mile loop around the perimeter of the Airpark property. The bikeway does not cross any streets but it does intersect several driveways. The route of this bikeway is along the westside of Federal Highway, the north side of NE 10th Street, the east side of NE 5th Avenue, and the south side of Copans Road.

The second bikeway consists of a 1.0 mile linear route with two street crossings. The bikeway route begins at Oaks Club House Drive and West Palm Aire Drive and proceeds east along the north side of West Palm Aire Drive to Oaks Drive. The bikeway crosses Oaks Drive and then runs north between Oaks Drive on the west and Cypress Creek Canal on the east. The bikeway crosses the bridge at North Palm Aire Drive and ends south of the Pompano canal. The bikeway is on both sides of the canal.

The third bikeway consists of a 1.2 mile linear route with one street crossing. The bikeway begins at Powerline Road and continues west between South Palm Aire Drive on the north and Cypress Creek Canal on the south. The bikeway runs north crossing the West Palm Aire Drive Bridge. The northern terminus is south of the N. Palm Aire Drive bridge.

Pedestrian Facilities

The City has 317 miles of sidewalks for pedestrian use throughout various neighborhoods and commercially developed areas of the City. The sidewalk system is still incomplete and the City adds to the sidewalk system annually as a recurring expenditure in the Capital Improvements Plan.

REGIONAL FACILITIES

In addition to the park, open spaces, and recreation facilities provided by the City, residents of Pompano Beach are also able to utilize County, State and National parks that are within close proximity to the City. These additional parks add a tremendous amount of diversity to the recreational opportunities available to City residents. Highlights of County, State, and National Parks are listed below:

County Parks

Central Broward Regional Park: Is a 109.25-acre county park located at 3700 NW 11 Place. The amenities in this park include a shopping promenade, cultural center/library, waterfall features, water play area, lake, boat ramp & dock, basketball court, playground facilities, picnic shelters, corporate shelter (6,000 sq. ft.), restrooms, pedestrian bridge, netball courts, nature trail, and many other features.

Easterlin Park: Is a 46.6 acre-park located southwest of the City at 1000 N.W. 38th Street. The park itself is a designated urban wilderness area with a magnificent abundance of cypress and mixed cypress forests. Trees exceeding 250 years old and 100 feet tall are common within the park. Park amenities include campgrounds, picnic shelter, picnic tables and grills, wildlife and nature trails, playgrounds and sports courts. The park also offers environmental and scouting programs, group gatherings and geocaching.

State Parks

Hugh Taylor Birch State Park is a Florida State Park located at 3109 E Sunrise Blvd, Fort Lauderdale, between the Intracoastal Waterway and SR A1A. Amenities of this park include a 1-mile long canoe trail, 2 hiking trails, a bike lane on the circular drive through the park, picnic areas, beach access, group/youth campgrounds and a visitor center.

Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park is a Florida State Park located at 6503 N Ocean Drive, Dania Beach, FL. The park offers numerous activities, including; surf fishing, canoeing, swimming, nature study, boating and picnicking. Amenities of the park include convenient beach access, 2 boat ramps, covered picnic shelters and walking and nature trails.

National Parks

Everglades National Park (40001 State Road 9336, Homestead, FL) is located 70 miles southwest of the City in Homestead, Florida. Everglades National Park is the largest subtropical wilderness in the United States and therefore offers very unique recreation opportunities for City residents. Biking, bird watching, camping, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, geocaching, hiking, paddle boarding, and slough slogging are just a few of the many recreational opportunities available within the Everglades National Park. Additional park entrances can be found along U.S. 41 Tamiami Trail in Miami (the Shark Valley entrance) and Oyster Bar Lane in Everglades City (the Gulf Coast entrance).

CITY RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

The City of Pompano Beach offers an extensive selection of organized sports and recreation programs for community residents in various age groups. The various programs include: after-school programs, aquatic classes and swim lessons, junior life guard summer camp and other summer and one-day camps, fitness classes and programs, and youth athletics. The City's website – <https://www.pompanobeachfl.gov> – can be accessed for more information on the recreational programs offered by the City.

CITY CULTURAL ARTS PROGRAMS

The City of Pompano Beach also offers an enriching array of cultural arts programs and facilities. The various programs can be reviewed on the Pompano Beach Arts website at – <https://www.pompanobeacharts.org> – and a brief review of the cultural arts facilities is listed below.

Historic Ali Cultural Arts Center - 353 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. The Historic Ali Cultural Arts Center was once the home and business site of Florence Major Ali and her husband, Frank. The two-story building has significant historical importance to Northwest Pompano Beach as it was the first black-owned building in the City. The Ali's ran a successful barbershop and barber training facility in the building, as well as a boarding house for traveling black entertainers, who were not allowed to stay east of the railroad tracks due to racial segregation. Legendary entertainers such as Cab Calloway and Louis Armstrong were among the guests at the boarding house. In 2012 the Pompano Beach Community Redevelopment Agency (PBCRA) purchased the building and developed plans for a world-class cultural arts venue, expanding the current foot print with an additional 2,400 sq. ft. building and outdoor courtyard for concerts. Ali now hosts dance rehearsals, meetings, classes and special events. There are three multipurpose gallery spaces for revolving educational, historical and cultural exhibitions at this facility. Ali's outdoor event/performance courtyard, with a capacity for 250 patrons, has a covered stage with a green room for performers, a concession facility and a state-of-the-art lighting and sound system.

Bailey Contemporary Arts - 41 NE 1st Street. Bailey Contemporary Arts or BaCA is located in the historic Bailey Hotel building which, at one point in its history, was the center of a thriving downtown in Pompano Beach. Build in 1932, the historic Bailey Hotel is the 2nd oldest remaining building in Pompano and is part of the longest contiguous collection of historic buildings in Broward County. In 2012, the PBCRA purchased the building and in 2014 completed over \$1.3 million dollars in renovations. An Artist-In-Residence Program was instituted at this location shortly thereafter and continues today. Exhibitions shown at BaCA galleries attract regular mentions in local and regional publications, and have built a steady follow of visitors. BaCA's ownership was transferred from the PBCRA to City ownership in 2018.

The Amphitheater - 1806 NE 6th Street. The City's Amphitheater or, the Amp, as it is affectionately known, has been showcasing national and regional acts to community and region over the past several decades. In August 2018 Pompano Beach voters also approved the funding of approximately \$3.5 million dollars of improvements through the General Obligation or GO bond issue. These improvements will include construction of an open-air shade structure over the Amp's 3,000 seat area built in 1990, new bathrooms, audio/video, stage lighting and upgrades to ticket booth and concession stand.

Pompano Beach Cultural Center – 50 W. Atlantic Blvd. The Pompano Beach Cultural Center serves as a catalyst for economic growth, a cultural haven for artists and the destination for cutting-edge culture in Pompano Beach using the power of the arts to uplift, revitalize and build a stronger community.

The award-winning, 21,000 square foot Cultural Center was opened in May 2017. Since that grand opening there have been a number of theater productions, musical events, gallery exhibits featuring international and regional artists and community activities in the building. As the jewel of all of the City's art spaces, the Cultural Center presents one-of-a-kind exhibits that stimulate artistic, economic and community development. The diverse multi-disciplinary and inter-generational programs offer hands-on workshops that foster the development of inventive minds creating a thriving epicenter abuzz with music, arts and cultural activity for people of all backgrounds and ages.

Blanche G. Ely House – 1500 NW 6 Avenue. The Blanche G. Ely House which is listed on the City's Local Register of Historic Places was the home of Ms. Blanche Ely, Pompano Beach's pioneer educational activist for African American students and her husband, Joseph. This venue celebrates their professional and personal accomplishments and offers a glimpse into the couple's extensive collection of photographs, letters and artifacts as well as the story of Pompano Beach's African American community, its steadfast pioneers and civil rights history. The City has just completed the renovation of the home and re-opened this venue in March 2019. This venue offers tours to individuals and small groups, lectures, arts education workshops, and community engagement activities and events.

IV. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

Overview

The City of Pompano Beach is fortunate to offer a wide variety of park, open space, recreation, and cultural arts opportunities for its residents. As part of a greater regional South Florida community, the City's residents are also able to utilize county, state and national park and recreation facilities that are nearby. The City's Parks Master Plan shows the importance that the City places on park, open space and recreation opportunities for the residents. During the next planning period of the Comprehensive Plan, the City's population is expected to grow and the dynamics of the population will continue to change impacting the City's park and recreation needs.

Level of Service (LOS)

The Broward County Land Use Plan specifies that municipalities must meet the minimum requirements of three acres of open space for every one thousand residents in order to have their local land use plans recertified by Broward County. Broward County Land Use Plan also provides criteria for determining what qualifies in satisfying this requirement. The City has always met the County's LOS for park acreage.

The City has an adopted LOS standard that surpasses the County's LOS standard requirements. It was previously divided in the following park types: Neighborhood Parks had a 2 acres per 1,000 population, Community parks had a 1 acre per 1,000 population and urban parks had a 2 acres per 1,000 population. The LOS standard for the three different types of parks resulted in a total of 5 acres per 1,000 population. With the adoption of this update of the Comprehensive Plan the City will move forward with a five acres per 1,000 population LOS standard for park acreage rather than breaking it down by park types.

The City currently has 927.73 acres of park acreage per Table 6-1. Utilizing the 2010 U.S. Census population figures along with population projections supplied by BEBR, the City's is shown to continue to meet its LOS for park acreage through 2040 with a surplus of 249.97 acres.

**Table 6-2
Projected Park LOS**

Year	Population (Projected)	LOS Standard	Acres Needed	City Park Acreage	Surplus Acreage
2010*	99,845	5.00/1,000	499.23	927.73	+428.50
2017	109,441	5.00/1,000	547.20	927.73	+380.53
2020	115,472	5.00/1,000	577.36	927.73	+350.37
2025	123,077	5.00/1,000	615.38	927.73	+312.35
2030	128,976	5.00/1,000	644.88	927.73	+282.85
2035	133,360	5.00/1,000	666.80	927.73	+260.93
2040	135,553	5.00/1,000	677.76	927.73	+249.97

Source: University of Florida BEBR, 2018; Calvin, Giordano & Associates, 2019; *2010 U.S. Census

G.O. Pompano

The City's infrastructure is aging which includes public facilities such as recreation facilities. The City proposed the G.O. Pompano bond program as a way to finance improvements to the aging infrastructure. In 2018, City voters approved the general obligation (G.O.) bonds associated with G.O. Pompano bond program. A portion of the G.O. bonds will be utilized for improvements to park, recreation and leisure activities. See the City Website - http://pompanobeachfl.gov/index.php/pages/go_bond/go_bond for more information on the G.O. Bond and specific projects.

Conclusion

The City of Pompano Beach currently is meeting the LOS for park acreage that is established by the Comprehensive Plan. The City is projected to continue to meet Park acreage through 2040, however, the surplus park acreage will be reduced from current levels as the City population increases. The 2020 surplus is projected to be 350.37 acres and by 2040 the surplus will be 249.97 acres. Continued maintenance, improvement and expansion of recreational facilities and opportunities for City residents and visitors will continue to be a priority of the City as evident from the development of the City's Park Master Plan and G.O. Pompano program.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE

SANITARY SEWER SUB-ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

OCTOBER 2019

I. Introduction

The City of Pompano Beach wastewater services are supplied by the City (collection facilities only) and by Broward County (collection and treatment). The City has a Large User Agreement with Broward for all treatment of wastewater from the City. The wastewater existing conditions and wastewater capacity analysis / projected demand are discussed in more detail below.

II. Existing Conditions

Wastewater Service Areas

The City of Pompano Beach is divided into three wastewater service districts: City of Pompano Beach and two Broward County Water and Wastewater Service areas. The City of Pompano Beach service district covers 73% of the land area of the City of Pompano Beach. Broward County Water and Wastewater Services operates two wastewater areas, one to the north, which covers 25% of the City's land area, and the other to the south, which covers 2% of the City's land area. The service areas for the two Broward County wastewater sewer areas consist of additional land besides the areas inside the City of Pompano Beach.

Map of Wastewater Service Areas:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/UtilityServiceArea

The City of Pompano Beach's sanitary sewer service district provides collection and transmission facilities only. All wastewater is collected and pumped to the Broward County North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Broward County North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 2555 West Copans Road (within city limits of the City of Pompano Beach). The Broward County North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant receives wastewater from the City of Pompano Beach, the two Broward County sanitary sewer districts, as well as other municipalities.

The design capacity of the Broward County North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility is 95.00 million gallons per day. The 2018 average daily demand on the facility was 70.50 million gallons per day.

The City of Pompano Beach receives service from Broward County North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant through a Large User Agreement. The Large Users Agreement sets the City's capacity as 17 million gallons per day. The City of Pompano Beach's capacity is equal to 17.8% of the Broward County's plant capacity. The City of Pompano Beach's 2019 average daily demand is 14.03 million gallons per day (note that 1 MGD of this demand was from water treatment concentrate which will be deep well injected once the new deep well is operational).

The City of Pompano Beach also serves the portion of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea north of Commercial Boulevard.

Table 6-1 provides the average daily demand from the City of Pompano Beach service area and the Broward County North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility. It must be noted that 1.0 mgd of the 2018 and 2019 Pompano Service Area sewage flows are actually from the water treatment process. As soon as the City brings the new injection deep well into service, that 1.0 mgd of water plant concentrate will be deep well injected and will no longer flow through the wastewater treatment plant. Actual sewage flows, therefore, will be reduced by 1.0 MGD for future projections.

Table 6-1 - Historic Wastewater Flows

Year	Sewage Flow Average Yearly Flow (MGD)	
	Pompano Beach Service Area	North District Broward County Service Area
2015	14.33	69.72
2016	12.82	71.24
2017	13.29	71.36
2018	14.33 ⁽¹⁾	70.83
2019	14.97 ⁽¹⁾	70.50

(1) Includes 1 MGD in water treatment plant concentrate.
Source: City of Pompano Beach, Utilities Dept., 2015-19 and
Broward County Utilities Dept., 2015-19

Septic Tank Systems

The City of Pompano Beach has a few small areas which are still served by septic tanks. Area “B” is bounded by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, I-95, West Atlantic Boulevard and the Seaboard Coastline Railroad. This area developed around the State of Florida’s Farmer Market. This area is un-platted, lacks defined roads, and has no existing right of way for wastewater lines. Wastewater lines will be constructed in this area as it redevelops. Area “C” is bordered by Powerline Road on the west; NW 18 Street on the north to NW 16 Street on the south to the eastern canal system. The wastewater system for this area is currently under design. Area “E” borders East Copans Road to the north, to Access Road on the south; from North Dixie Highway on the west; to NE 5 Avenue on the east. Redevelopment in this area will be required to connect to Broward County’s wastewater system.

Wastewater Collection and Transmission System

These facilities are regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, United States Environmental Protection Agency, and Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department. Standards for wastewater facilities are detailed in the Chapter 62, Florida Administrative Code.

Ownership and maintenance of the sewage collection system within the City of Pompano Beach service area is the responsibility of the City. Broward County is responsible for ownership and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facility as well as the force main collection system in their two utility service districts.

The majority of the City's wastewater collection system was built after 1962. In 1969, the City initiated a program to develop a citywide sewage collection system. The City Engineer subdivided the City's service area into 55 districts. Today sewage flow within each district is directed to one of the City's 80 sewage pump stations located throughout the City. Each of these stations then pumps sewage through a force main manifold system to the North District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. This collection system is comprised of vitrified clay pipe (VCP) and polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC) ranging in size from six to twenty-four inches in diameter and reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) ranging from thirty to forty-two inches in diameter. The force main pipe consists of ductile iron pipe, fiberglass reinforced pipe, polyvinyl chloride pipe, high density polyethylene pipe and reinforced cement pipe.

The Sewage Transmission Section of Pompano Beach Utilities operates and maintains the existing gravity sewers, force mains, and manholes. The wastewater division and engineering handles the approval of new systems.

To minimize infiltration into the system, the City utilizes:

1. Two Jet Vac trucks provide a high pressure water jet, which removes grease, oil and grit, which build up within the gravity system.
2. Closed circuit television equipment is pulled through each gravity sewer to locate leaks using NASSCO standards.
3. Lining of gravity sewer lines to limit inflow and infiltration.
4. Lining of manholes to limit inflow and infiltration.
5. Installation of rain guards.
6. Pipe Bursting technology.

The Wastewater Pumping Division operates and maintains the pump stations within the Pompano Beach service area. It is this division's responsibility to make daily inspections of each pump station, and keep stations clean and operable. As of 2019, the City of Pompano Beach operates and maintains 80 lift stations

Future Sanitary Collection System Improvements

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) contains the capital improvements to the sanitary sewer system for the Fiscal Year 2019. The CIP identifies two recurring projects:

- Gravity manhole rehabilitation
- Relining gravity mains

III. Wastewater Capacity Analysis / Projected Demand

Projected Future Wastewater Flows

Table 6-2 provides the service area population for sanitary sewer service and the City of Pompano Beach's total population.

Table 6-2. Pompano Beach Wastewater Service Area Population

Year	Wastewater Service Area Population	Total City Population
2017	80,946	109,441
2018	82,456	111,451
2019	83,966	113,461
2020	85,475	115,472

Sources: City of Pompano Beach and University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, from 2017 through 2020

Table 6-3 shows the estimated average gallons per person per day from 2017-2019 based on an estimate of population within the service area. The water treatment concentrate that has been flowing to the wastewater treatment plant was subtracted from the annual flow to create a more realistic picture of per capita sewage flows.

Table 6-3. Historic Wastewater Flows - Pompano Beach Service Area

Year	Avg. Yearly Sewage Flow (MGD)	Service Population	Gallons per person per day
2017	13.29	80,946	164.18
2018	13.33 ⁽¹⁾	82,456	161.66
2019	13.97 ⁽¹⁾	83,966	166.38
			Average: 164.07

(1) The 1 MGD of water treatment concentrate is subtracted from sewage to provide accurate sewer demand calculations.

Source: City of Pompano Beach and Utilities Dept. and BEBR Population Projections by Census Tract.

Projected Wastewater Flows

Projection of wastewater flows, which are shown in Table 6-4 below are based on the 161 gallons per person per day projected in the City's 2016 Wastewater Master Plan. The average per capital wastewater flow in table 6-3 was not used because the Wastewater Master Plan analyzed many more years of data in more detail so the 161 gpcpd estimate is more accurate. It should be noted, however, that the City has reduced its potable water demand multiplier to 161 gpcpd and that includes an estimated 40% irrigation so the 161 gpcpd for wastewater includes that same 40% as leakage (infiltration) or sources of wastewater that are not from water consumption. This reflects the likelihood that, even though the City is constantly upgrading the wastewater transmission system with the ongoing pipe lining program, leakage will continue to be an issue as sea levels and thus ground water levels rise and underground utility lines are inundated more frequently thus increasing their proclivity to infiltration.

The City of Pompano Beach currently has a reserved capacity of 17 MGD through the Large Users Agreement. The City will continue to monitor the yearly wastewater flows to determine if additional increases to the capacity of the Large Users Agreement are needed during this planning horizon. The projections in Table 6-4 indicate that the current capacity will accommodate the projected growth beyond 2040.

Table 6-4 - Projected Wastewater Flows - Pompano Beach Area

Year	Service Area Population	Gallons per capita per day	Projected Sewage Flow Avg. Yearly Flow Gallons Per Day
2019	83,966	161	13.97
2020	85,475	161	13.76
2025	92,383	161	14.87
2030	97,678	161	15.73
2035	101,429	161	16.33
2040	103,313	161	16.63

Sources: 2016 Wastewater Master Plan, BEBR 2018-2045 population projections by Census Tract.

IV. Conclusion

The City of Pompano Beach will continue to provide collection of wastewater services to the residents and business properties in the City during the next planning horizon and Broward County will continue to provide both collection services and treatment of wastewater for the City through the Large User Agreement during the next planning horizon. The City will continue the annual program of upgrading and lining the wastewater collection and transmission system and hardening the system to address climate change and sea level rise.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE

POTABLE WATER SUB-ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

FEBRUARY 2020

I. Introduction

The City of Pompano Beach potable water services are supplied the City's Utility Department and Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS). The potable water existing conditions and capacity analysis / projected demand are discussed in more detail below.

II. Existing Conditions

Service Areas and Other Suppliers

The City supplies potable water service to the area generally extending from the Atlantic Ocean to Florida's Turnpike and from Copans Road to McNab Road. The remaining portion of the City is provided potable water service by BCWWS District 1 and District 2 (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/UtilityServiceArea). The City's Water Service Area includes areas outside of the City and includes areas in the City of Lighthouse Point and the Town of Lauderdale-By-The-Sea.

Potable Water Facilities and System

The City's Water Service Area, which includes customers outside of the City's limits, is served by a network of transmission and distribution piping within 19 square miles and functions as a single service area. Potable water is supplied to the City's residents and business properties by the City's Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and/or by the BCWWS District 1 and 2 Water Treatment Plants. Groundwater from the Biscayne Aquifer is used by the City and BCWWS at the Water Treatment Plants. The City utilizes two (2) wellfield areas for its WTP: the Eastern Wellfield (also know as the Airport Wellfield) is located between Dixie Highway and the City of Pompano Beach Airport, between Atlantic Boulevard and Copans Road; and the Western Wellfield is located just east of the Florida's Turnpike with wells are located north and south of Atlantic Boulevard. The BCWWS utilizes three (3) wellfields: District 1 Wellfield is located near the District 1 WTP in Lauderdale Lakes; District 2 North Regional Wellfield is located in Deerfield Beach; and District 2 (2A) Wellfield is located in Pompano Beach.

The City's WTP is located at 1205 NE 5th Avenue in the City. This plant serves the City's water service area and has a design capacity of 50 MGD. The treatment plant consists of two parallel treatment processes; conventional lime softening and nanofiltration membrane softening. The BCWWS District 1 WTP is a lime softening facility located at 3701 N State Road 7 in Lauderdale Lakes and has a treatment capacity of 16.0 MGD. BCWWS District 2 has a lime softening facility located at 1390 NE 51st Street in the City of Pompano Beach and has a treatment capacity of 40.0 MGD.

The City is currently operating under the Pompano Beach Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) No 06-00070-W, renewed on September 14, 2005 and issued by the SFWMD. The CUP expires on September 14, 2025. The City has an allocation of 6,478 MG (17.75 MGD) with a maximum month allocation of 610 MG (maximum month average day of 20.33 MG) through August 10, 2025.

The City's water is distributed to the customers through a high-pressure piping system comprised of approximately 1,302,600 linear feet of ductile iron, cast iron and PVC pipes. The BCWWS District 1 and 2 distribute water to their customers through a high-pressure piping system comprised of approximately 246 miles and 247 miles, respectively.

There are two (2) reuse water systems within the City limits, one operated by the City the other operated by the BCWWS North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (NRWWTP). Both facilities treat effluent from the BCWWS NRWWTP, located at 2401 N Powerline Road in the City.

See the City's current Water Supply Facilities Work Plan for more information of the City's Potable Water facilities and systems.

Reuse Water System

The City operates a reuse water treatment plant with a 7.5 million gallon per day production capacity and distributes reuse water for irrigation to the area shown on the map provided at the following link:

(<https://pompanobeach.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3c2924c243d14f058f7dc06bca226529>).

The City constructs approximately 2 miles of pipe every year. The City currently has over 32 miles of reuse pipe.

Some of the benefits of using reuse water for irrigation include:

- Reduces drinking water use.
- Users can water any day of the week (between 4 pm and 10 am).
- Reuse water costs less than drinking water.
- No sewer costs for reuse water, so lower sewer costs in general.
- Decreases the need for fertilizers.
- Prevents / reduces saltwater intrusion into the drinking water wells.
- Reduces the amount of treated wastewater flowing to the ocean from the Broward County North Regional Wastewater Facility.
- Delays additional drinking water facility upgrades.
- Helps meet future potable water demands.
- Reuse Water Treatment

The City redirects Broward County wastewater that has been cleaned, treated and is destined for the ocean outfall, into the reuse plant. At the plant, the water is further filtered, disinfected and tested before being sent to irrigation customers through high service pumps.

In the recent past, the City of Pompano Beach partnered with Parkson Corporation to pilot test and implement Parkson's new EcoWash technology on the DynaSand filters. This was the first time this technology was used. This project converted the original continuously backwashing filters to an intermittent backwash operation. This reduced the amount of filter reject water by more than 50%, saving on disposal costs, while improving filtrate quality 15-25%. This technology also saves a significant amount in energy costs by decreasing the plant air compressor runtime (for operation of the filter airlifts) from continuous to a shorter period of time each hour. After a successful 10 month pilot program, the remaining DynaSand filters were retrofitted and placed online.

Historic Potable Water Usage

Table 1 provides the historical finished potable water use for the City for the 2015 to 2018 timeframe.

Table 7-1. Historic Potable Water Usage for the City's Water Service Area

YEAR	City's Water Service Area Population	Average Daily Demand (MGD)	Per-capita usage (gpcpd)
2015	90,204	13.69	152
2016	91,866	13.68	149
2017	93,529	13.30	142
2018	93,973	15.24	161
			Average: 154

Source: City of Pompano Beach

New meters were installed at the Water Treatment Plant in 2018 and the data collected that year is considered more accurate than in the previous years shown above. For that reason, the per capita water use estimate of 161 is being used in the future projections.

III. Level of Service Standards

The City has the following current potable water level of service (LOS) standards:

- 161 gallons per capita per day or lower for the area served by the City.

IV. Potable Water Capacity Analysis / Projected Demand

Projected Potable Water Demands

Table 7-2 provides the projected potable water demands for the City's water service area over the next 20 years. The SFWMD Water Withdrawal Permit allows the City to withdraw 17.75 MGD through the Year 2025 and the City recently purchased 2 MGD of water capacity from the C-51 basin project so the City will have access to 19.75 MGD of water withdrawal capacity through this planning horizon and beyond. The projections show this to be adequate.

Table 7-2. Projected Average Annual Daily Finished Water for the City's Water Service Area

Year	City's Water Service Area Projected Population	Finished Water (gpcd) Demand	Projected AAD Finished Water Demand (MGD)	Additional water used in Treatment (Finished Water X 0.08)	Total Projected AAD Raw Water Demand (MGD)
2020	94,861	161	15.27	1.22	16.49
2030	102,741	161	16.54	1.32	17.86
2035	105,700	161	17.02	1.36	18.38
2040	107,957	161	17.38	1.39	18.77

Source: City of Pompano Beach

10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

On a regional level, the City is within the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) Lower East Coast (LEC) Planning Area. The 2018 Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update (2018 LEC Plan Update), approved by the SFWMD in November 2018, is one of five, long-term comprehensive regional water supply plan updates the SFWMD has developed for its planning areas. The planning horizon for the 2018 LEC Plan Update is 2018-2035.

The purpose of the City of Pompano Beach Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) is to identify and plan for the water supply sources, as well as facilities needed to serve the existing and new development within the local government's jurisdiction. Chapter 163, Part II, F.S., requires local governments to prepare and adopt goals, objectives and policies associated with their Work Plans into their Comprehensive Plans within 18 months after the water management district approves a regional water supply plan. Pompano Beach adopted their current Work Plan in 2015 and is currently working on an update which will be adopted in spring or summer of 2020. The City's Water Supply Facilities Work Plan should be reviewed for more information on the City's potable water facilities and future needs.

V. Conclusion

The City of Pompano Beach and BCWWS will continue to provide potable water services to the residents and business properties in the City during the next planning horizon. The current and projected water withdrawal capacity of 19.75 MGD is adequate through the planning horizon.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUB-ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

October 2019

I. Introduction

The City of Pompano Beach is located within Broward County, Florida. The general geographic boundaries of the City of Pompano Beach are the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida Turnpike on the west, McNab Road on the south, and Sample Road on the north, except for another section between Federal Highway and Dixie Highway which extends north to NE 54th Street.

The City limits encompass approximately 25 square miles. The City of Pompano Beach operates and maintains its own stormwater management facilities within City right-of-way and properties to provide flood control and water quality treatment within the City limits.

Existing drainage facilities within the City include catch basins, manholes, control structures, gravity pipes, exfiltration trench, retention areas, outfalls, and canals that connect to the Intracoastal Waterway. The City has a stormwater utility fee in place to provide funding for the operation and maintenance of the existing stormwater system along with funding any regulatory permitting and limited stormwater improvements.

II. Existing Conditions

The Primary Canal System

The City of Pompano Beach is located within portions of three stormwater basins: the Coastal Basin; the Pompano Canal Basin; and the C-14 East Basin. Three primary canals provide major stormwater flow for the City of Pompano Beach. The C-14 Canal runs east from approximately eight miles into the Everglades Conservation District to the northwest corner of Section 4 in Township 49 South, Range 42 East entering the City adjacent to Atlantic Boulevard. Here the C-14 divides into two canals: the Pompano Canal; and, the Cypress Creek Canal. The Pompano Canal runs east parallel to Atlantic Boulevard. West of Cypress Road South, the canal runs southeast and discharges into Lake Santa Barbara which discharges directly into the Intracoastal Waterway. The Cypress Creek Canal runs directly south from the C-14 Canal for approximately 1,500 feet, then southeast to the southern limits of the City. From there, the Cypress Creek Canal then runs northeast to eventually join the Pompano Canal.

There are four stormwater structures in the City as part of the primary canal system.

1. Along the Pompano Canal at the intersection of Powerline Road and Atlantic Boulevard, the canal was replaced with 594 linear feet of culvert with a stop log riser control structure located at the east end of the culvert.

2. A spillway control structure (S-37-B), located on the Cypress Creek Canal, approximately 3,000 feet south of the Canal, where Pompano Creek and Cypress Creek Canal divide.
3. A spillway control structure (S-37-A) is located along the Cypress Creek Canal just east of the F.E.C. Railroad.
4. The fourth structure is located along the Pompano Canal just east of Cypress Road South.

A map illustrating the stormwater basins, canals and waterways in the City can be found online: pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/MajorDrainageFeatures2020

The Secondary Canal System

There are two secondary canal systems. The north system is located in Water Control District (WCD) No. 3. This District is located north of Atlantic Boulevard and east of the F.E.C. Railroad within the City of Pompano Beach and encompasses approximately 3,839 acres. There are three north/south canals (C-1, C-2 and C-3) and five lateral canals (A, B, C, D and E).

The south system is located in WCD No.4, which is south and west of the Cypress Creek Canal and encompasses approximately 2,635 acres within the City. The north/south canal C-3, is extended south into WCD No.4 and two east/west canals spur off this canal. One is located just south of the Pompano Beach City Limits, but spans a north/south canal, which serves a small area of the Pompano Beach. The other east/west canal is located just north of McNab Road.

Broward County is the entity responsible for the maintenance and operation of this system. This system serves the geographic area southwest of the Cypress Creek Canal.

C-14 Canal and Cypress Creek Canal

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) is the entity responsible for the maintenance and operation of the primary drainage system. The C-14 (Cypress Creek Canal) serves a geographic area of 59 square miles in northeastern Broward County, including approximately 7.9 square miles in Pompano Beach. In general, the areas between Florida's Turnpike and the CSX Railroad and surrounding the Cypress Creek Canal drain into the C-14 (Cypress Creek Canal). The canal also supplies water to recharge wellfields, conveys excess water from Water Conservation Area 2A to tidewater and maintains ground water elevations, west of spillway S- 37-A, adequate to prevent saltwater intrusion.

The design capacities are reflected in the design discharges of the control structures. Structure S- 37-B serves a total area of 60.4 square miles, of which approximately 7.6 square miles are in the City of Pompano Beach. Structure S-37-A, which is downstream of Structure S-37-B, serves the same area, plus 9.2 square miles of which 2.93 square miles is within Pompano Beach.

The Army Corps of Engineers designed and constructed this canal. The canal was designed primarily to provide stormwater relief for this basin. The adequacy of stormwater for individual sites is dependent upon adhering to applicable South Florida Water Management District criteria.

Pompano Canal

The SFWMD is the entity responsible for the maintenance and operation of this system. South Florida Water Management District operates and maintains the primary canal system and establishes discharge limits for releases from the secondary canal system. Limitations on discharge are determined by the capacity of the receiving primary canal to accept and safely remove stormwater. The discharge rate, proportionally allocated as runoff per land area ratio, is measured in cubic feet per second per square mile (csm).

The Pompano Canal provides flood protection to approximately five square miles in Pompano Beach. Most of the City between the CSX Railroad and U.S. 1 drains to the Pompano Canal. This primary canal also supplies water to recharge wellfields and maintains ground water elevations west of the Pompano Control Structure adequate to prevent saltwater intrusion.

The SFWMD operates and maintains the primary canal system and establishes discharge limits for releases from the secondary canal system. Limitations on discharge are determined by the capacity of the receiving primary canal to accept and safely remove stormwater. The discharge rate is a ratio proportionally allocated as runoff per land area ratio, which is measured in cubic feet per second per square mile (csm).

The Army Corps of Engineers designed and constructed this canal. The canal was designed primarily to provide stormwater relief for this basin. The adequacy of stormwater for individual sites is dependent upon adhering to applicable South Florida Water Management District criteria.

The stop log structure, located at the intersection of Powerline Road and Atlantic Boulevard on the Pompano Canal, acts as a stormwater divide in that canal. All runoff west of this structure is routed west into the C-14 canal and the Cypress Creek Canal.

III. Facility Analysis

Cypress Creek (C-14) and Pompano Canals

The SFWMD considers the Cypress Creek (C-14) and Pompano Canal basins almost fully developed with adequate capacity. Because the basins are considered nearly full developed, there is no surplus capacity. The existing systems were found to be adequate, based upon the present criteria, i.e. limiting discharge to 69.2 csm. There are no current plans for increasing the stormwater facility capacity or replacing facilities during the next five years.

Stormwater Utility and Stormwater Management Master Plan

In July of 2011 the City of Pompano Beach retained a consultant to prepare a Stormwater Master Plan for the entire City limits which was adopted in 2013. The purpose of the Stormwater Master Plan is to identify any deficiencies in the existing stormwater management system and to recommend system improvements to alleviate flooding problems within public right of way areas, and address regulatory compliance issues.

The Stormwater Master Plan provides recommendations for improvements to the system that reduce the flooding issues currently encountered within various right-of-way areas during or after rainfall events.

The Stormwater Master Plan defines the existing stormwater management system; summarizes the results of the stormwater model for the existing conditions; prioritizes the proposed improvements to the stormwater management system; and provides an estimated cost to construct these upgrades to the stormwater management system.

The Stormwater Master Plan will allow the City of Pompano Beach to understand the necessary drainage improvements over the next few years and to budget accordingly. The recommended system improvements are listed in the order of the study area prioritization, as determined by the basin prioritization formula as shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 – Stormwater Master Plan – Study Area Prioritization

Project No.	Study Area 2013 Stormwater Master Plan
1	Pompano Park Place & Andrews Avenue
2	Northwest CRA - TOC (AKA future stormwater land)
3	Lyons Park Neighborhood
4	Avondale Neighborhood
5	Esquire Lake Neighborhood
6	Gateway Drive
7	Kendall Lake Neighborhood
8	US-1 & NE 14th Street Causeway
9	NE 4th Street & NE 3rd Street
10	Dixie Highway & McNab Road
11	Bay Drive Neighborhood
12	N Riverside Drive & NE 14th Street Causeway
13	Atlantic Blvd & South Riverside Drive
14	NE 27th Avenue & NE 16th Street
15	Powerline Road & NW 33rd Street
16	NW 22nd Street
17	SE 28th Avenue South of Atlantic Boulevard
18	NW 22nd Court
19	NE 10th Street & Dixie Highway
20	US-1 & SE 15th Street
21	SE 9th Street
22	NW 16th Lane
23	NE MLK Blvd & Powerline Road
24	NW 7th Terrace
25	SE 15th Avenue

Source: City of Pompano Beach Stormwater Utility and Stormwater Management Master Plan, 2013

IV. Natural Groundwater Recharge

Natural groundwater recharge occurs through the infiltration of rainwater into soils and through the canal and river bottoms. See the Conservation Element for more information on floodplains, wetlands groundwater and Wellfield Protection Areas.

VI. Conclusion

The City of Pompano Beach will continue to operate and maintain its own stormwater management facilities within City right-of-way and properties to provide flood control and water quality treatment within the City limits. Improvements will continue to be made to the City's Stormwater Management system through implementation of the Stormwater Master Plan.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE

SOLID WASTE SUBELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

OCTOBER 2019

I. Introduction

The purpose of this sub-element of the City's Comprehensive Plan is to evaluate the existing City practices of collection and disposal of solid waste that are necessary to service both the current and projected demands of the residents and businesses of the City. The City of Pompano Beach contracts with a private hauler for collection and disposal of solid waste in the City.

While the City is part of the greater Broward County community, it has maintained its own contract with the private hauler for collection and disposal of solid waste.

II. Existing Conditions

Solid Waste Collection

The City of Pompano Beach has contracted with Waste Management, Inc. since 1984 for collection of solid waste within the City. The current contract will expire on September 30, 2022.

Single-Family residential properties receive twice per week garbage service, once per week recycling and once per week bulk service. Multi-family residential properties are required to have a minimal service level of twice per week and service may be rollout carts (billed via the City) or dumpster service (billed via Waste Management). All multi-family dwellings are eligible for once per week recycling service. Commercial properties are required to have a direct relationship with Waste Management.

Solid Waste Disposal

The City of Pompano Beach has contracted with Waste Management, Inc. since 1984 for disposal of solid waste services. The current contract will expire on September 30, 2022.

Waste Management, Inc, is located at 3831 NW 21st Avenue and operates a Class 1 Sanitary Landfill, which is authorized to accept all household and commercial solid waste, excluding hazardous waste. The landfill covers 500 acres, of which 400 acres are used to bury solid waste. The sanitary landfill is located north of the City of Pompano Beach city limits. The landfill is bounded by Sample Road on the south, Powerline Road on the east, Green Road (NE 48th Street) on the north and Florida's Turnpike on the west.

Waste Management's Monarch Hill Landfill has a remaining capacity of 21,000,000 cubic yards as of 2017 with an annual consumption rate of 1,200,000 cubic yards. The estimate closure date of this landfill is 2035. The City will monitor the availability of solid waste disposal capacity

throughout the planning horizon and will continue to focus on reducing solid waste generation rates.

III. Level of Service Standards

The City does not provide its own solid waste collection and disposal services, and therefore, that actual level of service provided to residents and businesses is specified in agreements with Waste Management, Inc. Broward County formally adopts generation rates for its solid waste operation in its comprehensive plan for concurrency purposes. In order to be consistent with the County, these rates are adopted by Pompano Beach as LOS standards and used for concurrency purposes and to evaluate the impact of land use changes.

Table 9-1: City of Pompano Beach Solid Waste Generation Rates

Land Use	Generation Rates
Residential	8.9 lbs. per unit per day
Factory/Warehouse	2 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. per day
Office Buildings	1 lb. per 100 sq. ft. per day
Retail/Service	4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. per day
Supermarket	9 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. per day
Grade School	10 lbs. per room & ¼ lbs. per pupil per day
High School	8 lbs. per room & ¼ lbs. per pupil per day
Hospital	8 lbs. per bed per day
Nursing Home	3 lbs. per person per day
Hotel/Motel	3 lbs. per room per day

Source: Broward County Comprehensive Plan, Solid Waste Sub-Element, 2010

IV. Solid Waste Capacity Analysis / Projected Demand

In 2018, Pompano Beach generated over 109,480 tons of solid waste. This equates to a generation rate of 5.43 pounds per capita per day for solid waste for 2018. Table 9-2 shows the solid waste collection per person for the City of Pompano Beach for the last five years (2014-2018). Solid waste generation averaged 5.27 pounds per capita per day over this five year period. Table 9-3 shows the projected solid waste demand through the year 2040 for the City utilizing the current average per person generation rate of 5.27 pounds per capita per day.

Table 9-2: City of Pompano Beach Historic Solid Waste Collection

Fiscal Year	Solid Waste Collected in tons	Pompano Beach Population*	Collection in pounds/person/day
2014	78,977	104,662	4.13
2015	108,016	106,260	5.57
2016	105,446	107,425	5.37
2017	117,463	109,441	5.88
2018	109,480	110,371	5.43

Source: City of Pompano Beach and Calvin, Giordano and Associates, 2019; * BEBR Estimates.

Table 9-3: City of Pompano Beach Projected Solid Waste Demand

Fiscal Year	Pompano Beach Population	Total Tons of Solid Waste Generated Annually*
2020	115,472	111,058
2025	123,077	118,372
2030	128,976	124,046
2035	133,360	128,262
2040	135,553	130,371

Source: University of Florida BEBR, 2018 and Calvin, Giordano and Associates, 2019 * assumes generation rate of 5.27 pounds per person per day

V. Conclusion

The City of Pompano Beach does not directly provide solid waste collection and disposal services. The City instead provides the solid waste services to the residents and businesses through contracts with Waste Management, Inc, a private hauler. The City will continue to seek contract agreements that provide enough collection and disposal capacity to serve the City's current and projected needs.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

SEPTEMBER 2019

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Conservation Element is to promote the conservation, use and protection of natural resources in the City of Pompano Beach.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Climate

The City of Pompano Beach is characterized by a subtropical climate. The summer season is relatively long, with warm temperatures, and frequent rainfall. The winters are distinguished by milder temperatures and less frequent precipitation. The winter season is unique among continental climatic conditions, although it is typical for the Caribbean and parts of Mexico.

The yearly average temperature fluctuation is approximately 20 degrees Fahrenheit, from the high 60's during the winter to the high 80's in the summer. The Southeast Regional Climate Center identifies an average annual maximum temperature of 84.5 F°, and an average annual minimum temperature of 66.4 F°, with an average annual precipitation of 59.71 inches for the City of Pompano Beach. Precipitation is not distributed evenly throughout the year. June through November is considered the 'wet season' and December through May is considered the 'dry season'. Precipitation ranges from an average monthly level of 2.54 inches in February to 8.35 inches in October. The heaviest rain events historically occur in September and October. No snowfall has been reported.

Thunderstorms are common during the summer months, many accompanied by a high frequency of lightning. Hurricanes, much less frequent occurrences, have the potential to occur from June through November; heavy rainfall, high winds, and widespread flooding may accompany these storm systems. Tornado activity may also accompany hurricane events.

Geology

The land surface of the City is underlaid by several strata of limestone and sandstone. These strata (layers) were deposited during past geologic ages when the area which is now Broward County was submerged. The emergence of the South Florida land mass is geologically recent, and these rock formations are among the youngest in the continental United States. The deepest strata is the Tamiami formation which is composed of compacted clay, sand, sandstone, limestone and shell material called marl. This formation is about 100 feet thick, and is the impermeable layer forming the confining base of the Biscayne Aquifer.

The Fort Thompson formation lies above the Tamiami formation and slopes gradually deeper from west to east. The strata are composed of limestone and sandstone, with pockets of quartz sand. Parts of the formation, which begins about 50 feet below the surface, are 150 feet thick. This geologic formation is highly water permeable and is the main component of the Biscayne Aquifer. This aquifer is the principal source of drinking water for the south east coast of Florida including Pompano Beach. The Key Largo formation lies above the Fort Thompson formation beginning at a depth of about 20 feet. It is composed primarily of coral reef limestone, which is highly permeable.

Minerals

The lime rock which underlies the City represents a mineral resource. Sand extraction had also previously occurred in the City. There are, however, at this time no commercial mining or mineral extraction activities in the City.

Soils

The native soil surface of the City is shallow in many areas. In many parts of the City, it is necessary to dig into the limestone just below the surface to plant trees and shrubs. Table 10-1. Soils in Pompano Beach lists the soils identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey as found in the City.

Table 10-1. Soils in Pompano Beach

Arents-Urban land complex
Arents, organic substratum- Urban land complex
Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Beaches
Canaveral-Urban land complex
Duette-Urban land complex
Hallandale fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Hallandale-Urban land complex
Matlacha gravelly fine sand, limestone substratum
Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Immokalee, limestone substratum-Urban land complex
Immokalee-Urban land complex
Margate fine sand, occasionally ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes
Matlacha, limestone substratum-Urban land complex
Paola fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes
Paola-Urban land complex
Plantation Muck
Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Palm Beach-Urban land complex
Sanibel muck
St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Udorthents
Udorthents, shaped
Urban land, 0 to 2 percent slopes

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Erosion

There are no known areas with significant soil erosion problems in the City of Pompano Beach. The City is relatively flat, is nearly built out, and has no ongoing sand or limestone mining operations. The shorelines of the canal systems can be subject to erosion through wake action if they are not protected through vegetation or other protective armoring, and the coastal beach and dune system can be subject to severe erosion when tropical storm or hurricane events occur.

Beaches are dynamic systems continuously subject to erosion or accretion. The Hillsboro Inlet defines the northern limit of the City's coastal interface; areas immediately south of most inlets typically experience erosion due to sand being lost, creating a deficit on the downdrift side. The ocean frontage in the City is a part of the beach renourishment program that is managed by Florida's Department of Environmental Protection in accordance with the Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP) for the Southeast Atlantic Coast Region. The table below, Table 10-2. Beach Renourishment Projects in the City provides the dates the beach was reported to have been renourished and the known quantity of sand placed on the beach. The beach will continue to be monitored and renourished as needed. The Strategic Beach Management Plan will continue to be evaluated and updated as needed.

Table 10-2. Beach Renourishment Projects in the City.

Location	Year Completed	Length (ft)	Volume (CY)
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	1964	*unknown	*unknown
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	1970	16,896	1,076,000
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	1983	27,456	1,909,000
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	2014	26,928	126,700

<http://beachnourishment.wcu.edu/test?state=FL&beach=Broward%20County:%20Segment%20II/Pompano%20Beach/Lauderdale%20by%20the%20Sea>

*Unable to find data on the length and volume of material for the 1964 project.

Air Quality

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection *FDEP 2018 Annual Air Monitoring Network Plan* reports that Florida has developed and maintains a comprehensive air monitoring network comprised of more than 213 monitors at 97 sites strategically positioned across the state to measure air quality. There are six (6) ambient air monitoring station within Broward County, one station is in the City of Pompano Beach.

The Air Quality Index (AQI) was developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide accurate and easily understandable information to communities about daily air pollution levels. The Clean Air Act of 1970 defined six criteria pollutants and established ambient concentration limits to protect

public health and welfare. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulates, sulfur dioxide and lead.

Air quality in the City of Pompano Beach is generally considered good by the FDEP, other than infrequently for ozone. Due to prevailing climate and meteorological conditions, the Southeast Florida Metropolitan area traditionally experiences better air quality than most other metropolitan areas in the nation. This is primarily due to the prevailing atmospheric conditions, trade winds, and convective wind activity common to South Florida that mix and diffuse air pollutants. Nonetheless, adverse meteorological conditions, including limited vertical mixing and slow air-mass movement, do contribute to occasional buildup of emissions at ground level which have resulted in infrequent exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone in Southeast Florida including Broward County.

Vehicular emissions continue to pose the greatest threat to local air quality. Protection and conservation of local ambient air quality in the City can best be achieved by increased use of transit, carpools, increased use of electric vehicles, and non-motorized modes of transportation. Continued efforts to increase vegetative cover will also assist in the protection of air quality in the future.

Air quality is a countywide and regional issue, requiring the participation and cooperation of all levels of government. The City should continue to coordinate and cooperate with the State and the County on the air quality monitoring and protection programs with the goal to improve air quality in the City, the County, and the airshed to meet all standards set by the US EPA; to reduce human exposure to air pollution; and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Floodplains

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) identifies the flood zones within the City as mapped by the National Flood Insurance Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), at the following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FEMA_Current_FloodZone), Flood Insurance Rate Map. Table 10-3 FEMA FIRM Flood Zones, shown below, lists the flood zones shown on the FIRM.

Table 10-3.FEMA FIRM Flood Zones	
Zone	Description
AH	No base flood elevations determined; Special flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood
AE	Base flood elevations determined; Special flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood
X	Areas Determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance flood
X- Shaded	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood
V	The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action).

Portions of the City fall within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The SFHA is defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply within the SFHA.

The Florida Building Code regulates construction as it relates to flood zones (minimum standards only). The City's floodplain management regulations in Chapter 152 strive to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions. The South Florida Water Management District and Broward County regulate the discharge of stormwater run-off and the use of natural drainage features.

Map of FEMA's preliminary flood zone map, under consideration:
pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FEMA_Preliminary_FloodZone

WATER RESOURCES

Potable Water

As stated in the City's Water Distribution Master Plan Update Final Report October 18, 2016 "The City provides potable water service to an area of approximately 19 square miles generally extending from the Atlantic Ocean to Florida's Turnpike and from Copans Road to McNab Road. The service area covers the majority of the City, along with the southern part of the City of Lighthouse Point (south of N.E. 31st Court) and the northern part of the Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea (north of Gatehouse Road). The portion of the City outside of the service area is supplied potable water via the Broward County Water and Wastewater Service (BCWWS) Districts 1 and 2." The source of potable water is the Biscayne Aquifer. There are wellfields located within the City. The Wellfield Protection Area Map is provided at the following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/WellfieldMap). The City of Pompano Beach and Broward County fall within the South Florida Water Management District's (SFWMD) Lower East Coast (LEC) water supply planning region. Per the LEC Water Supply Plan Update 2018:

The LEC Planning Area covers more than 6,500 square miles of southeastern Florida, including all of Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties, most of Monroe County, and portions of eastern Hendry and Collier counties. The LEC Planning Area includes unique and critical ecosystems such as the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, and the Loxahatchee River. These ecosystems coexist with large agricultural areas around Lake Okeechobee and in southern Miami-Dade County, and with expansive urban areas housing 30 percent of the state's population.

Typically, the LEC Planning Area receives abundant rainfall seasonally, with volumes exceeding human and natural system needs during wet periods. Annual precipitation averages 57 inches, with three-quarters of rainfall occurring between May and October. Water availability varies annually with periodic drought years. There is an extensive

network of canals and waterworks used for water supply and flood control in the LEC Planning Area. The regional water management system plays a critical role in capturing wet season stormwater for use during dry times, moving water between natural systems, delivering water to agricultural areas and urban coastal communities, and moving excess water to tide to provide flood protection. Fresh groundwater from the surficial aquifer system and surface water from Lake Okeechobee are the primary water sources for urban, agricultural, and industrial uses in the LEC Planning Area.

Climate change and sea level rise are issues of concern, especially in coastal regions such as South Florida. South Florida is particularly vulnerable to potential changes in climate and sea level because of its location, regional variability in climate, hydrology, geology, low topography, natural resources, and dense population in coastal areas. To plan and prepare for regional climate change and sea level rise, the SFWMD is conducting research and computer modeling to better predict and reduce uncertainties, analyzing vulnerabilities in the current water management system, and developing effective adaptation strategies for the future. Coordination with other resource management entities and governments is vital to ensuring a common approach and shared information moving forward.

The LEC Planning Area has one of the fastest growing populations in the country. The region is home to approximately 6 million people and supports a large seasonal population, tourism and golf, and a substantial agricultural industry. The area's permanent population is projected to reach approximately 7.5 million people by 2040, a 25 percent increase from the 2016 estimate.

Current and future water demands are heavily influenced by the existing and projected population. Population growth will lead to increases in water demands for public water supply, landscape irrigation, power generation, and mining operations in the region. Irrigated agricultural acres are projected to decrease due to conversion from farmland to residential development and environmental restoration.

Total water demands under average rainfall conditions for all water use categories are projected to increase 14 percent, from a total water use of approximately 1,757 million gallons per day (mgd) in 2016 to 2,007 mgd in 2040. Projected demands under 1-in-10-year drought conditions are 322 mgd (16 percent) higher than the average demands in 2040. Public water supply (PWS) is projected to continue to be the largest use category in the LEC Planning Area, and accounts for 54 percent of the total projected demand in 2040.

Reuse water is available in the City; the Broward County North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (NRWWTP), located in Pompano Beach, operates a reclaimed water facility. Specific information detailing water use and demand management is contained in the potable water sub-section of the Infrastructure Element.

Ground Water

The principal ground water resources for the LEC Planning Area are the Surficial Aquifer System, including the Biscayne aquifer, and the Floridian Aquifer System. The Biscayne Aquifer, the Surficial Aquifer system and surface water are dependent upon rainfall for recharge. The Surficial and Biscayne aquifers provide most of the fresh water for public water supply and agriculture within the LEC Planning Area. Due to the regional importance of the Biscayne aquifer, it has been designated as a sole source aquifer by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act and is, therefore, afforded stringent protection. This designation was made because it is a principal source of drinking water and is highly susceptible to contamination due to its high permeability and proximity to land surface in many locations. A major source of contamination is saltwater intrusion and infiltration of contaminants from canal water. Within Pompano Beach the saltwater intrusion lines runs roughly along Federal Highway north of Atlantic Boulevard and west to Dixie Highway south of Atlantic Boulevard. Septic systems are another source for contamination, there are only a few very small remaining pockets on septic systems in the City. The City plans to have most on sewer within the next 5 years. Details on this are covered in the wastewater subelement.

Water resource protection tools under the Florida Statutes are used to protect water supplies for natural systems and human needs. In addition to minimum flows and levels, other resource protection tools include consumptive use permitting, water shortage declarations and the reservation of water.

Surface Water

Broward County has more than 266 miles of fresh and estuarine waterways, the majority of which are man-made canals. The County established an ambient surface water quality monitoring program. Samples are collected at 46 sites throughout the County on a quarterly basis each year. Total nitrogen, total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, and salinity are sampled at each station. Four sampling sites are located within the City of Pompano Beach, these are:

- Site #110: Old Pompano Canal at Dixie Highway,
- Site #5: C-14 / Pompano Canal Confluence at US1,
- Site #6 Cypress Creek Canal at Dixie Highway, and
- Site#7 Cypress Creek Canal at South Palm Aire.

Sampling data from these sites is available at

<http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/Lab/AboutUs/Pages/canalwaterquality.aspx>

There is three miles of ocean front coastline in the City and approximately thirty-two miles of navigable waterways within the City including the Intracoastal Waterway that falls between the barrier island and the mainland. The C-14 canal (running west to east), that splits into the Pompano Canal and the Cypress Creek canal, runs through the City. The canal systems east of the salinity control structures are brackish or marine, and the canals west of the salinity control structures and the inland self-contained lakes are freshwater. The network of residential canals and other waterbodies are shown on the Future Land Use Map.

The South Florida Water Management District (FWMD) C-14 canal is a component of the overall drainage and stormwater control system for the South East Region. The C-14 connects to the Everglades in the west and ultimately drains into the Intracoastal Waterway in the east. The C-14 carries stormwater runoff from the western portions of the County.

All the inland freshwater lakes in the City are manmade and were developed as borrow pits for fill for adjacent development and are components of a stormwater management system.

Wetlands

The Broward County Protected lands map identifies the following protected wetlands in the City:

- Pompano Industrial Park Mitigation Area, 2.28 acres in private ownership,
- Alpha 250 Parcels 21 and 22 Natural Area, 28.58 acres owned by Broward County,
- Golden Pond/Preserve at Palm Aire, 1.31 acres in private ownership, and
- WWS Mitigation Area, 1.22 acres owned by Broward County.

These locations can be viewed at the following interactive map:

<http://bcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=ce3c9117843042f3840c060cdb8090d2>

Alternatively, a map can be downloaded at the following location:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/EnvironmentallySensitiveLands

LAND COVER AND NATURAL HABITAT

Listed and other animal species depend on native vegetative communities for refuge, foraging, nesting, and denning. The size, quality and connectivity of native communities all influence wildlife utilization. The City is predominately built out and comprised of urban coverage. Broward County identifies two areas of publicly owned forested uplands in the City; these are the: Crystal Lake Sand Pine Preserve, 24.5 acres of forested upland owned by Broward County; and the Pompano Beach Air Park Tree Preserve, 96.28 acres of forested upland owned by the City of Pompano Beach. It must be noted that the City of Pompano Beach has not designated the Air Park property which contains the area designated by Broward County as a “tree preserve” in a protected status. It should also be noted that attracting wildlife and maintaining tall trees on an aviation dominated property is not considered desirable from an aviation perspective. There is, however, a conservation easement that was granted by the FAA in 1996 over a portion of this wooded area near the end of Runway 15/33. Both the City and the FAA can rescind that easement when the area is needed for aviation related development. In 2007, the City was successful in getting key areas on the original deed restricted Air Park property, which are developed with city facilities including the fire station, utility and public works complexes, Community Park and a portion of the municipal golf course, removed from the FAA Deed restrictions granting the property to the City for aviation purposes. The land remaining deed restricted, as shown on the Air Park property map (Pompanobeachfl.gov/CompMap/AirParkLayoutPlan) will always be considered eligible and suitable for aviation purposes when needed.

The Intracoastal Waterway, the Pompano Canal and Cypress Creek Canal are considered waterways that can be accessible to the West Indian Manatee, a large aquatic marine mammal Federally listed as “Threatened”. Manatees typically inhabit warm, shallow, coastal estuarine waters and frequently migrate into Florida warm, spring-fed rivers during the winter months as well as congregate near power plants, which warm the waters; and the federally listed Marine turtles are also known to utilize the City beach for nesting.

The Florida’s Endangered and Threatened Species, Updated December 2018, identifies federal and state listed wildlife species and is provided at the following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FFW-Threatened-Endangered-Species). The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission maintains and updates the species lists as required by new legislation, the most current list can be found at <https://myfwc.com/media/1945/threatened-endangered-species.pdf>

The following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/Native-Plant-Species-City) is to the Native Plant Species having the potential to occur in the City and identifies those that are listed as either threatened or endangered by federal and State agencies.

The following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/FLEPPC-Invasive-Plant-Species) is to the Invasive/Exotic Pest Plant Species that may occur in the City. Invasive exotic plant species have the capacity to disrupt, disturb and displace native plant communities and associated dependent wildlife. The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council maintains and updates the list of pest plant species, the most current list can be found at <http://fleppc.org/>

POLLUTANTS

The primary source of pollution in the waterways in the City is oil discharge through recreational boating activities and stormwater run-off.

Waste generators, solid waste facilities, above and underground storage tanks, and dry-cleaning facilities are licensed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Current information on these facilities is available through the FDEP Division of Waste Management. Information on contaminated sites is also available through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), Superfund, National Priorities List and the brownfield databases.

The Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department (EPGMD) is currently contracted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to inspect all petroleum storage facilities in the County and oversees the cleanup of petroleum contamination in accordance with Chapters 62-761 and 62-770, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), the stationary tank rule and the petroleum contamination cleanup criteria rule, respectively. The Environmental Assessment and Remediation (EAR) Section within EPGMD regulates the majority of the 1,000+ contaminated sites in Broward County.

A Broward County database search identifies that at this time there are no sites in the City listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Federal Superfund list or the National Priorities List (NPL). Within the City numerous sites are recognized by FDEP as having or had contamination issues. Details are provided at the following link (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/PB-Contaminated-Locations-01312019). This listing of contaminated sites has not been updated to remove properties that have been cleaned up in recent years and shows more contaminated sites than currently exist.

The Broward County North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (NRWWTP), located in Pompano Beach, continues to use an ocean outfall located off the City coastline. It is projected the County will use the outfall until December 31, 2025. Secondary treated wastewater is treated to tertiary levels that meet California Title 22 Standards prior to release.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

COASTAL ZONE ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

SEPTEMBER 2019

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Coastal Zone Element is to protect human life and to limit public expenditures in areas that are subject to destruction by natural disaster. It is also to plan for, and where appropriate, restrict development activities where such activities would damage or destroy coastal resources.

COASTAL PLANNING AREA

Pompano Beach is an Atlantic Ocean coastal city located along the southeast coast of the Florida peninsula in Broward County. The City contains a barrier island and a mainland component separated by the Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW). The Hillsboro Inlet defines the northern coastal limit of the City and the barrier Island. The Coastal Planning Area (CPA) in the City of Pompano Beach is comprised of approximately 5.6 square miles. The coastal planning area is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the northern limit is bounded by the Hillsboro Inlet, the Intracoastal Waterway and NE 24th Street to Federal Highway; the west side is bounded by Federal Highway south to Atlantic Boulevard then running west along Atlantic Boulevard to South Dixie Highway and then south along South Dixie Highway to the southern City limits; the southern City limits delineate the southern boundary of the coastal planning area. The following link is to the map of the CPA (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/CoastalPlanningAreaMap).

Infrastructure in the Coastal Planning Area

Within the City there are twelve bridges in the coastal planning area, these are:

- 2 bridges crossing the ICWW, one at Atlantic Boulevard and one at NE 14th Street;
- 1 bridge on the Barrier Island at Terra Mar Drive crossing to an island within the ICWW;
- 5 bridges crossing the Cypress Creek canal, they are at Federal Highway, South Dixie Highway, SE 15th Street, South Cypress Creek Road and the FEC rail line bridge;
- 1 bridge on SE 11th Avenue crossing the Pompano Canal;
- 2 bridges crossing canals in residential neighborhoods, one at NE 27th Terrace and one at SE 9th Avenue; and
- 1 bridge is located within the gated community of Island Club.

There are two fire rescue stations in the Coastal Planning Area, one on the barrier island the other on the mainland. The City Hall complex, located on the mainland, also falls within the Coastal Planning Area.

Two Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA) are located within portions of the coastal planning area. The East Pompano Beach District CRA was established in 2001. This 158-acre area is totally located within the coastal planning area and extends from 18th Avenue to the Atlantic Ocean running about one block on each side of Atlantic Boulevard to a larger area east of the Intracoastal Waterway. A small portion of the Northwest CRA encompassing the City Hall Complex falls in the west portion of the coastal planning area.

Natural Resources in the Coastal Planning Area

There is approximately three miles of ocean beach front in the City. Beaches and dunes are not discrete units confined by municipal limits; they are components of a larger ecosystem. The beach and dunes along the City are part of a larger managed beach system. Beaches are dynamic systems continuously subject to erosion or accretion. The Hillsboro Inlet defines the northern limit of the City's coastal interface; areas immediately south of most inlets typically experience erosion due to sand being lost, creating a deficit on the downdrift side. The ocean frontage in the City is a part of the beach renourishment program that is

managed by Florida's Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in accordance with the Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP) for the Southeast Atlantic Coast Region. The table below, Table 11-1. Beach Renourishment Projects in the City provides the dates the beach was reported to have been renourished and the known quantity of sand placed on the beach. The beach will continue to be monitored and renourished as needed. The Strategic Beach Management Plan will continue to be evaluated and updated by FDEP as needed.

Table 11-1. Beach Renourishment Projects in the City.

Location	Year Completed	Length (ft)	Volume (CY)
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	1964	*unknown	*unknown
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	1970	16,896	1,076,000
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	1983	27,456	1,909,000
Broward County: Segment II/Pompano Beach/Lauderdale by the Sea	2014	26,928	126,700

<http://beachnourishment.wcu.edu/test?state=FL&beach=Broward%20County:%20Segment%20II/Pompano%20Beach/Lauderdale%20by%20the%20Sea>

*unable to locate the data on the length and volume of material for the 1964 project

When a publicly funded beach renourishment program is conducted, the establishment of an Erosion Control Line (ECL) is required. The ECL identifies the shoreline prior to the beach renourishment and upon completion of the renourishment project everything seaward of the ECL is owned by the State and is open for public recreation. The ECL is defined in F.A.C. 62B-41.002(15) as "the line determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 161.141 through 161.211, Florida Statute (F.S.) and recorded pursuant to section 161.181, F.S., in connection with beach restoration projects. Where established, an erosion control line represents the landward extent of the claims of the state in its capacity as sovereign title holder of the submerged bottoms and shores of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida and the bays, lagoons and other tidal reaches thereof." Within the City the immediate ocean frontage is state owned beach.

The Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) Program is an integral component of the state's Beach and Shore Preservation Act pursuant to Part I of Chapter 161, F.S. Per FDEP, the program regulates and protects Florida's beaches and dunes from imprudent construction that could jeopardize the beach / dune system, accelerate erosion, threaten upland structures and property and interfere with public beach access while allowing reasonable use of private property. The CCCL program is administered through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Other than a few limited exceptions, all development seaward of the CCCL requires a permit from FDEP. The CCCL permitting criteria is contained in F.A.C. 62B-26 through 56. The City requires CCCL permits be obtained where applicable.

The Coastal Barrier Resource Act (CBRA) of 1982 designates undeveloped coastal barrier areas for protection and makes these areas ineligible for most federal expenditures and financial assistance. There are no designated CBRA areas in the City.

Beaches throughout Broward County are surveyed daily during the sea turtle nesting season, March 1 through October 31. The number of nests deposited and the Global Positioning System (GPS) location of each nest is recorded. Those nests found at sites not amenable to successful hatching and entry into the surf are relocated.

The coral reefs offshore from Pompano Beach occur along the edges of three step-like terraces which in Broward County are at an average depth of 25, 48 and 85 feet below sea level (from most landward to the outermost reef). The Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department coordinates the artificial reef program for Broward County. The program consists of sinking various large objects such as ships, barges, dredges, storage tanks and oil rigs. Generally, artificial reefs serve a dual purpose: as habitat for marine organisms, and as a recreational resource for man. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission produces and maintains the *State of Florida Artificial Reef Locations*, the current update is February 12, 2019 and can be found at:

<https://myfwc.com/media/19397/artificialreefdeploymentlocations.pdf>

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission also maps the artificial reefs, these maps are at:

<http://myfwc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=4675e1db32ac43a9a4308e757965d17d>

Wreck and artificial reef diving off the coast of the City is a popular tourism and recreational activity.

Water Access Facilities

Public boat ramps are provided at Alsdorf Park, and boat docks are provided at Hillsboro Inlet Park. Fishing access is provided at Alsdorf, Avondale, Exchange Club and Hillsboro Inlet Parks as well as at the Public beach and pier. The Recreation and Open Space Element provides greater detail on the City parks and their amenities. There are numerous private marina facilities throughout the City, however, the City does not own or maintain a City operated marina.

Public access to the ocean is provided at the locations identified in Table 11-2. Ocean Access Points from North to South. Ocean access is also provided along the half mile of public beach facility. These beach access points can be viewed using an interactive map on the City website at

http://pompanobeachfl.gov/pages/pr_beach/beach, alternatively a map of the beach access points can be downloaded at pompanobeachfl.gov/comppmap/beachAccess.

Table 11-2. Ocean Access Points from North to South

1	Wahoo Bay Bridge
2	North Ocean Park
3	NE 13 th Street
4	NE 10 th Street
5	Sea Point Condominiums
6	Admiralty Towers
7	Silver Thatch Ocean Club
8	Main Public Beach
9	Main Public Beach
10	SE 2 nd Street
11	SE 4 th Street
12	SE 6 th Street
13	SE 8 th Street
14	SE 12 th Street
15	Criterion Condominiums
16	Renaissance North
17	Renaissance South

ESTUARINE POLLUTION CONDITIONS

Broward County has more than 266 miles of fresh and estuarine waterways, the majority of which are man-made canals. There is 3 miles of ocean front coastline in the City and approximately 32 miles of navigable waterways within the City including 3.6 miles of Intracoastal Waterway that falls between the barrier island and the mainland. The Hillsboro Inlet provides direct ocean access at the northern coastal limit of the City. The C-14 canal, beginning in the Everglades, that splits into the Pompano Canal and the Cypress Creek canal, runs through the City. The canal systems east of the salinity control structures are brackish or marine, and the canals west of the salinity control structures and the inland self-contained lakes are freshwater. The network of residential canals and other waterbodies are shown on the Future Land Use Map in the Future Land Use Element. All the inland freshwater lakes in the City are manmade and developed as borrow pits to generate fill for adjacent development and are components of adjacent stormwater management systems.

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) C-14 canal is a component of the overall drainage and stormwater control system for the South East Region. The C-14 connects to the Everglades in the west and ultimately drains into the Intracoastal Waterway in the east. The C-14 carries stormwater runoff from the western portions of the County.

The County established an ambient surface water quality monitoring program. Samples are collected at 46 sites throughout the County on a quarterly basis each year. Total nitrogen, total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, and salinity are sampled at each station. Four sampling sites are in Pompano Beach, these are:

- Site #110 Old Pompano Canal at Dixie Highway,
- Site #5 C-14 / Pompano Canal Confluence at US1,
- Site #6 Cypress Creek at Dixie Highway, and
- Site#7 Cypress Creek at South Palm Aire.

Sampling data for these sites is publicly available at:

<http://www.broward.org/NaturalResources/Lab/AboutUs/Pages/canalwaterquality.aspx>

Stormwater runoff is the primary source for pollution to the City's waterways including the finger canals. Oil discharge through recreational boating activities can also be a source of pollution. Any construction or redevelopment is subject to the requirements of the City's Stormwater discharge regulations. The City also adheres to their Nation Pollution Discharge Elimination System – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (NPDES-MS4) permit conditions and implements the monitoring, reporting and stormwater management improvement practices required by that permit. In 2013 the City completed a Stormwater Master Plan that identified deficiencies in the existing stormwater management system, and is incorporating corrective actions into the capital improvements program.

The Broward County North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (NRWWTP), located in Pompano Beach, continues to use an ocean outfall located off the City coastline. It is projected the County will use the outfall until December 31, 2025. Secondary treated wastewater is treated to tertiary levels that meet California Title 22 Standards prior to release through the ocean outfall.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Indian Mound Park, a 1.0-acre park located at 1250 Hibiscus Avenue, is divided by Hibiscus Avenue into eastern and western parts. The park's name reflects the presence of a small Indian burial mound as indicated on the park's commemorative plaque. The park is the only registered historic resource in the coastal planning area.

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA (CHHA)

Pursuant to Chapter 163.3178(2)(h)F.S. the "Coastal High Hazard Areas" (also referred to as "high-hazard coastal areas") means the area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lakes, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model. The map at the following link identifies the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) within the City:

pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/CoastalHighHazardAreaMap

DISASTER PLANNING

Within the City the Fire Rescue Department is responsible for the City's emergency management services. The City follows national standards for all-hazards emergency preparedness, including ensuring that employees with emergency preparedness or recovery duties have National Incident Management System (NIMS) training, which is required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to ensure that the City is eligible for reimbursement of expenses incurred after an emergency event.

The City ensures that contracts are current for contractors to assist with post-emergency recovery, such as debris removal and required monitoring. Currently the Pompano Beach Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the second floor of the new Water Treatment Plant on NE 5th Avenue.

The City has developed, adopted and maintains a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP outlines the framework for the City and community partners to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards that may severely affect the community. It is the intent of the CEMP to provide a structure for standardizing plans citywide and to facilitate interoperability

among local, state, and federal governments. The City also has in place mutual aid agreements with local, regional, and State agencies.

The City has adopted the Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS). Participating jurisdictions are eligible through the State for mitigation grant programs administered by FEMA. The Broward ELMS is the vehicle to identify, evaluate and propose projects for federal and state hazard mitigation funding. Proposed projects are intended to reduce or eliminate the effects of hazards identified through hazard identification and vulnerability analysis. The City will continue to annually update its list of potential disaster mitigation projects and improvements for inclusion in the countywide inventory for funding. The City will also continue working with the County to update and implement the ELMS plan and any post-disaster redevelopment plans the County may undertake.

Communities can be at risk of and need to be prepared for a variety of shock events such as terrorist attacks, biohazards, hacking of critical computer systems, disruptions to communication, transportation or other infrastructure systems, or to widespread disease outbreaks, and are subject to a variety of stressors that may be transportation or socio-economic in nature, but hurricanes / tropical storms and floods are the mostly likely disaster events the City will encounter.

EVACUATION

The City can be subject to various disasters, including acts of terrorism, but hurricanes / tropical storms and floods are the mostly likely events to prepare for. Hurricanes have the potential to occur from June through November; heavy rainfall, high winds, storm surge and widespread flooding may accompany these storms, as well as a potential for associated tornadoes. During a hurricane evacuation, a significant number of vehicles will have to be moved across the local and regional road network. The quantity of evacuating vehicles will vary depending upon the magnitude of the hurricane, publicity and warnings provided about the storm, and particular behavioral response characteristics of the vulnerable population. The City must be prepared to evacuate highly vulnerable populations on critical routes, often concurrently with evacuees from outside the City and County. The map showing evacuation routes is provided in the Transportation Element and accessed by using the following link: pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/BC-EmergencyShelter. Emergency Shelter Map, identifies the locations of the shelters within the County. Broward County maintains 33 emergency shelters in the County; one shelter is located within Pompano Beach at the Pompano Beach High School at 600 NE 13th Avenue.

County-wide evacuation orders in Broward County are issued by the County Emergency Operations Center based upon storm direction, intensity, and hurricane watch and warning statuses issued by the National Weather Service. The City remains and continues to be educated and prepared regarding the dangers associated with these storm events. The City maintains emergency preparedness information on their City website with helpful information and links to assist the residents in emergency preparedness.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management, Department of Economic Opportunity Bureau of Community Planning, and Department of Transportation in coordination with the South Florida Regional Planning Council have developed the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study for the South Florida Region. The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) publishes the regional hurricane evacuation study encompassing Monroe, Miami-Dade and Broward counties and their municipalities. This report updates the region's evacuation population estimates, evacuation clearance times and public shelter demand. The study is revised periodically with the latest update in 2016. The Technical Data Report (TDR) is the primary

document of the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program and contains the summary analysis of all other supporting research, survey data and modeling, including Broward County Evacuation Clearance Times for various evacuation levels and scenarios.

RESILIENCE PLANNING

Related, and as a component of the overall Comprehensive Plan, the City has also developed and incorporated a separate Climate Change Element into this plan. The Climate Change Element identifies impacts from climate change, the City's vulnerabilities and risks and the City's actions to integrate resilience into the community for the projected impacts from climate change, including the impacts from sea level rise. Below is a brief overview of some of the resiliency tools available to the City, specific vulnerabilities and risks are presented in the Climate Change Element.

Although the porous geology of South Florida does not allow for protection from sea level rise through using levees or seawalls; seawalls can however provide a level of protection from storm surge, nuisance and seasonal high tide flooding, and short-term elevated water levels in canals. On January 14, 2020 the Broward County Commission adopted a land use plan amendment to establish minimum seawall heights for tidally influenced waterways, in accordance with sea level rise predicted through 2070. The County adopted a minimum elevation of 4 feet NAVD88 by 2035 and 5 feet NAVD88 by 2050 for seawall heights. The City will follow the County regulations and update the City's seawall regulations to be in compliance with the adopted County standards.

In 2013 a Stormwater Master Plan was completed that identified deficiencies in the existing stormwater management system and made recommendations for improvements to alleviate flooding problems within public right of way areas throughout the study areas. The City intends to utilize this plan to prioritize flood prone areas for capital improvements. The City also plans to continue to provide future updates to the master plan, including updates to the inundation maps that were prepared as a part of the Stormwater Master Plan.

The City participates in the Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS). Through the ELMS the City annually updates the LMS list of proposed mitigation projects to ensure these proposed projects are available for funding as funding sources become available.

The City also participates in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System to strive to protect people and properties from flood damage. The City also has an adopted floodplain management ordinance. Enhanced flood protection standards such as increased free board, enhanced standards for tracking substantial improvements, establishment of a minimum base flood elevation, or the utilization of the Broward 100-Year Flood Map are local regulatory tools that are available. These are tools that can be incrementally implemented and increased as needed.

The City is in the process of developing and adopting a Sustainability Strategy that includes both past and future activities and has the following components. Portions of each of these topical areas may be completed concurrently.

- Quantitative Baseline and Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Goals
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Action Areas
- Sustainability Project Portfolio and Implementation Plan
- Adaptation Action Plan

- Sustainability Policy Integration
- Sustainability Communications Strategy
- Sustainability Data Management System
- Third-Party Verification.



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

CLIMATE CHANGE ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



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SEPTEMBER 2019

PUROPOSE

The purpose of this element is to identify the impacts from climate change and the City's continued actions to integrate climate change resilience into the City's programs and processes.

INTRODUCTION

Climate, generally defined as the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period, is not static and is not anticipated to be. However, it is the rapidity in the change in climate that is now creating global shocks and stresses. There is consensus in the global scientific data that greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are the causal factor in the current rapid changes to the climate. All the impacts from a changing climate will only increase in frequency and / or intensity over time if effective actions are not identified to reduce GHG levels in the atmosphere. The principal GHG gases are Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gasses such as Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride. These gasses received the name 'greenhouse gasses' because they trap heat in the atmosphere.

As unrelenting and daunting as climate related impacts may seem, they are incremental and are more and more being defined and refined, they are not unexpectedly occurring and can be planned for. In the local context, the following manageable incremental steps can be implemented to increase resilience.

- Understand the impacts,
- Identify the local vulnerabilities,
- Prioritize the local vulnerabilities, and
- Implement the best adaptation strategy for the priority vulnerabilities.

Adaptation strategy options may include but are not limited to protection, accommodation, managed retreat, or avoidance. Through emissions reductions, preparedness, mitigation and adaption, the City can increase resilience and reduce the current and projected adverse impacts from the changing climate. Effective public information and outreach to educate the community to the impacts will build support for the implementation of selected adaption strategies and is also a component of the resilience toolkit.

IMPACTS

Climate change is a global issue with regionally specific impacts. Of the many factors challenging community resiliency, climate change is a critical force. At the local level climate change:

- Will bring varying precipitation patterns increasing the potentials for drought or flood;
- Has the potential to increased storm and hurricane intensity;
- Will cause prolonged periods of high temperatures threatening vulnerable members of the community and greatly increase energy use;
- Increases sea temperatures and ocean acidification compromising the viability of the offshore protective reef systems;
- Creates conditions to introduce and increase the presence of tropical diseases that had not historically been concerns; and
- Is causing rising sea levels.

Due to the geophysical location and characteristics of the City, sea level rise alone has the potential to be enormously disruptive and destructive both physically and economically. The challenges associated with the rising sea includes:

- Intrusion into the freshwater source for potable water¹;
- Increases in storm surges;
- Jeopardized viability of protective nearshore freshwater vegetative systems;
- Decreasing functionality of the stormwater drainage systems;
- Intrusion into stormwater and sewer systems where leaks occur in aging infrastructure;
- Flooding in neighborhoods and roadways;
- Releases of contaminants, debris, or hazardous materials associated with flooding; and
- Rising ground water elevations.

Climate change also includes socio-economic impacts such as:

- Displacement;
- Decrease in property values and tax base;
- Increases in insurance costs; and
- Loss of services and impaired access to infrastructure.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW AND COLLABORATION

Florida is the third largest state by population. The Southeast region is recognized as the fourth largest urban area in the country (projected to be 6.5 M by 2030), is one of fastest growing regions, and is characterized by:

- Dense urban coastal development with 140 miles of shoreline,
- Flat and low-lying topography,
- Porous geology,
- Active flood management, and
- Fragile natural resources.

Regional resilience planning is challenged in that the porous geology does not allow for protection from sea level rise through the use of levees or seawalls, the relatively flat topography increases the area prone to flooding and subject to surge, the dense urban development limits open space and green infrastructure options, the rising seas are impeding drainage of the regional flood control system, and the protections provided by offshore reefs and other marine systems are degrading due to ocean acidification.

Resilience planning must be taken in a regional and a local context. Large scale systems such as regional water storage, protection of the aquifer and potable water source, functionality of the Central and South Florida Flood Control system, regional beach sediment management, protection of the offshore reef system, and regional transportation and infrastructure systems require a collaborated and cooperative regional approach. The City is continuing to coordinate with its regional and state partners on these issues.

Effecting changes in the building code to ensure structural integrity of the built environment to projected increases in storm strength is a state-wide and larger cooperative effort. And reducing carbon emissions is an effort to be addressed at the local, regional, state, federal and global levels.

¹ See the Saltwater Intrusion Line Map at: pompanobeachfl.gov/Compmap/saltwaterintrusion

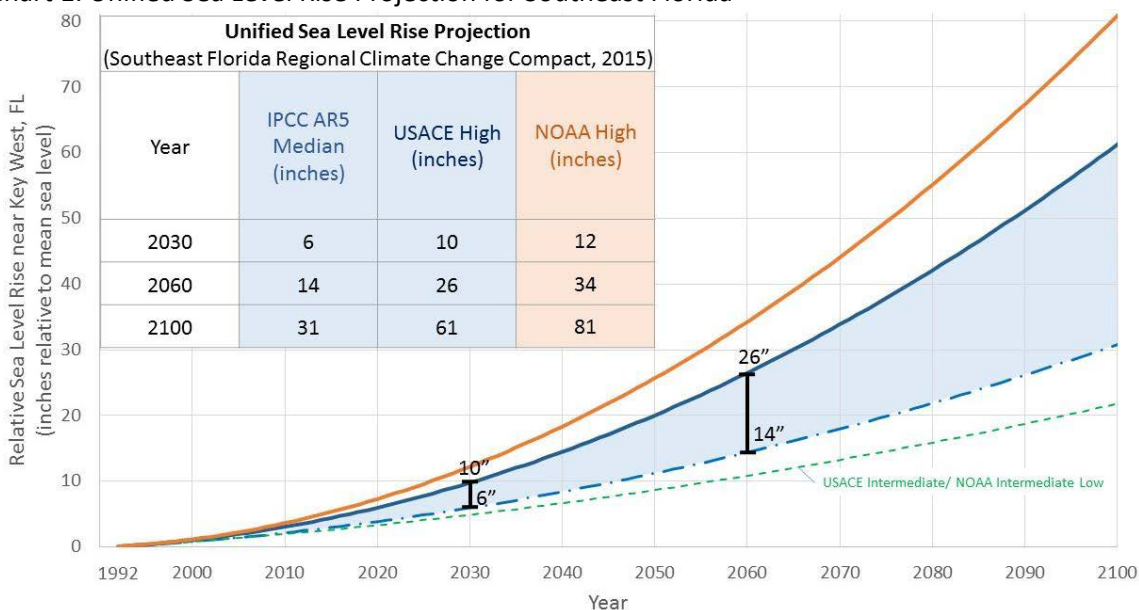
Florida is one of the more vulnerable areas in the U.S. to climate change impacts. In recognition of this fact, Broward, Palm Beach, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties formed the Southeast Regional Climate Change Compact (Compact) in 2009. The Compact coordinates mitigation and adaptation activities; provides valuable resources and data; and provides a substantive voice to jointly advocate for state and federal policies and funding. The Compact has developed the *Regional Climate Action Plan* (RCAP) and has defined regional climate and community indicators based on local, state, and federally produced data. On February 12, 2013 the City adopted the Resolution to sign onto the Mayors' Climate Action Pledge "affirming support for the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, agreeing to consider implementing the regional climate action plan in whole or in part as appropriate for each municipality, and urging all mayors of Broward County to support the mayors' climate action pledge". The Compact provides a venue for the City to collaborate on regional climate matters.

PROJECTED SEA LEVEL RISE

The Compact produced the 2015 update of the *Unified Sea Level Rise Projection* for Southeast Florida. The updated report identifies that "in the short term, sea level rise is projected to be 6 to 10 inches by 2030 and 14 to 26 inches by 2060 (above the 1992 mean sea level). Sea level has risen 3 inches from 1992 to 2015. In the long term, sea level rise is projected to be 31 to 61 inches by 2100."

The updated report restated that the "objective of the unified sea level rise projection is for use by the Climate Compact Counties and partners for planning purposes to aid in understanding of potential vulnerabilities and to provide a basis for developing risk informed adaptation strategies for the region."

Chart 1. Unified Sea Level Rise Projection for Southeast Florida



The unified sea level rise projection includes three curves, in descending order, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NOAA) High Curve, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) High Curve and a curve corresponding to the median of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report. For critical infrastructure projects with design lives in excess of 50 years, use of the upper curve is recommended. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Jet Propulsion Laboratory (2015) has reported the average global sea level has risen almost 3 inches between 1992 and

2015 based on satellite measurements. Sea level rise in South Florida has been of similar magnitude over the same period (NOAA, 2015) but is anticipated to outpace the global average due to ongoing variations in the Florida currents and Gulf Stream.

It is the intent of the Compact to update the sea level rise projections every five to seven years, to continuously aid the Counties and the Cities of the Southeast region in preparation, mitigation and adaptation planning.

VULNERABILITIES

In 2012 the Compact and the individual Compact Counties completed a region-wide and county-wide sea level rise inundation vulnerability assessment. The report can be found at: <http://www.southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/vulnerability-assessment.pdf>. The assessment ran inundation scenarios at 1, 2 and 3 feet of sea level rise. Through a DEP grant Broward County provided a *Vulnerability to Sea Level Rise Assessment Report* specific to the City of Pompano Beach analyzing a 1-foot and a 2-foot sea level rise scenario. The Pompano Beach specific report identified the following results:

1. Airports: The Pompano Beach Airpark (Airport) is not vulnerable up to a two-foot sea level rise scenario.
2. Bridges: Included is a graphic that provides the location of all 32 bridges located in the City of Pompano Beach overlaid by the inundation grid. The idea is to provide an at-a-glance overview of the vulnerability of bridges with the understanding that most navigable bridges are located on tidally influenced water bodies. Sea level rise will reduce the clearance under these bridges, thereby reducing the number and size of craft that can pass under them.
3. City Arterial Roads: No city maintained arterial roads in the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one or two-foot scenarios.
4. City Hall: The City of Pompano Beach city hall showed no vulnerability to sea level rise during the one or two-foot scenarios.
5. City Parks: A total of eight city parks in the City of Pompano Beach were found to be potentially vulnerable to sea level rise under the two-foot scenario. No parks were found to be vulnerable during the one-foot scenario. Included is an overview map of the City of Pompano Beach with the locations of all eight vulnerable city parks up to a two-foot scenario, a table to assess each vulnerable park expressed in percent, and large-scale maps of selected vulnerable parks.
6. Regional Parks: No regional parks in the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one or two-foot scenarios.
7. Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA): Within the Pompano Beach East District CRA, a section of Riverside Drive has elevations at or below projected sea level during the one and two-foot scenarios.
8. Evacuation Routes: No evacuation routes in the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one and two-foot scenarios.

9. Fire Rescue Stations: Fire Rescue Stations and streets within a 1,000-foot radius of aforementioned stations were analyzed for potential vulnerability during the one and two-foot sea level rise scenarios. Inundated streets are likely to cause access issues. Of the seven fire rescue stations maintained by the City of Pompano Beach, fire rescue station 11 was found to have potential vulnerability to sea level rise.

10. Hospitals: There are no hospitals located in the City of Pompano Beach.

11. Law Enforcement Assets: No law enforcement assets maintained by the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one and two-foot scenarios.

12. Schools: No school building footprints in the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one and two-foot scenarios.

13. Potable Water Treatment: No potable water treatment plants in the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one and two-foot scenarios.

14. Wastewater Treatment: No wastewater treatment plants in the City of Pompano Beach showed potential vulnerability to sea level rise during the one and two-foot scenarios.

The three graphics from the County's vulnerability report for Pompano are provided at the following link: www.pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/VulnerabilityAssessment. The first shows the location of all 32 bridges located in the City; the second shows the City parks found to be potentially vulnerable to sea level rise; and the third graphic locates the vulnerable Fire rescue station.

It is important to note the County-wide Vulnerability Report identified that no impacts were identified under any of the scenarios for the rail system within the City, or to the County Central Sanitary Landfill, not within but immediately adjacent to the City. The County wide report did state that evacuation routes to and from the barrier islands are vulnerable due to bridges being inaccessible from local roadway inundation, and all marina facilities located on or next to water features will be affected in some way.

In 2013, a City Stormwater Master Plan was completed that identified deficiencies in the existing stormwater management system. Inundation maps were prepared as a part of the Stormwater Master Plan. The map was prepared based on the sea level rise of 1 foot, 2 feet, and 3 feet above the current high tide water level in the Intracoastal Waterway. Per the plan "under the various sea level rise scenarios, these low-lying areas of the City would be inundated by just the backflow from the existing outfalls into tidally influenced waterways, such as the Intracoastal Waterway or other marine canals which are tidally influenced. All areas with ground surface elevations below each sea level rise scenario were highlighted within the map." The Stormwater Master Plan inundation map is provided at the following link. (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/VulnerabilityMap).

Inundation in relation to time frames associated with the NOAA high curve projections are mapped for the years 2040, 2060 and 2080. These maps can be accessed online at (pompanobeachfl.gov/compmap/NOAAProjections). These maps identify areas of inundation and vulnerable roadways as printed out from the Sea Level Scenario Sketch Planning Tool provided by the University of Florida GeoPlan Center. The Sea Level Scenario Sketch Planning Tool does not account for

any potential adaptation or mitigation measures, this is a tool to understand the conditions under a no action taken scenario.

Although communities can be at risk to a variety of shock events such as terrorist attacks, biohazards, hacking of critical computer systems, disruptions to communication, transportation or other infrastructure systems, or to widespread disease outbreaks, and are subject to a variety of stressors that may be transportation or socio-economic in nature, the focus of this element is climate and the points below focus on the most prominent climate related vulnerabilities and risks.

- Inundation – sea level rise puts portions of the City at risk of inundation. Low elevation within the City place it at risk of inundation from sea level rise, and storm surge, and hinders effective stormwater management. Exhibit 12.-C. identifies these areas.
- Beach and dunes – this protective natural system is by nature unstable. The City recognizes the protective value of the beach and dune system. The City also recognizes that beaches and dunes are constantly subject to erosional forces and are not stable systems.
- Canal Shorelines / Seawalls – the current seawall height does not provide protection from storm surge, nuisance and seasonal high tide flooding, and short-term elevated water levels. Although the porous geology of south Florida does not allow for protection from sea level rise with levees or seawalls; seawalls do however provide a level of protection from storm surge, nuisance and seasonal high tide flooding, and short-term elevated water levels. Until all seawalls are uniformly elevated to a specified protective height, flood protection is limited.
- Aging Infrastructure - inefficiencies and failures increase with aging systems. The City of Pompano Beach is an older community. Much of the infrastructure in the City is old, not only City owned and controlled infrastructure but the infrastructure in place through FDOT, FPL, Broward County or other service providers. The older stormwater drainage system designed for lower sea levels, lower ground water levels, lower rainfall patterns and less pervious surfaces is increasingly less efficient.
- Shocks and Stresses – hurricanes and chronic flooding are the most prominent.
Shocks: The most significant natural disaster threat the City needs to plan for is the event of a hurricane; tornadoes may accompany these extreme weather events. Hurricanes have the potential to cause widespread property and infrastructure destruction and damage from wind and water, and can incapacitate water, sewer, communication and transportation systems and the capacity for police and emergency responders to function. The changing climate is projected to increase storm and hurricane intensity.
Stresses: The most persistent stressor in the City is chronic flooding. Rising seas, increased rainfall and rising ground water elevations will only exacerbate this problem over time.

LOCAL RESILIENCE TOOLS

Although the porous geology of south Florida does not allow for protection from sea level rise with levees or seawalls; seawalls can however provide a level of protection from storm surge, nuisance and seasonal high tide flooding, and short-term elevated water levels in canals. On November 13, 2018, the Broward County Commission approved the initiation of a land use plan amendment to establish a seawall and top-of-bank elevation for tidally influenced waterways, in accordance with sea level rise predicted through

2070. The proposed regional resilience standard includes requiring a minimum elevation of 4 feet NAVD88 by 2035 and 5 feet NAVD88 by 2050 for seawalls and shorelines. Stakeholder engagement is currently underway. Currently the City has an established maximum seawall height but not a minimum. The City can follow the County regulations upon adoption by the County or establish their own seawall and top of bank elevation requirements.

Enhanced flood protection standards such as increased free board, enhanced standards for tracking substantial improvements, establishment of a minimum base flood elevation, or the utilization of the Broward 100-Year Flood Map are local regulatory tools that are available. These are tools that can be incrementally implemented and increased as needed.

The City adopted Ordinance 2007-40 Green Building Program on 3-13-07 and has developed a Sustainable Development Standards Manual to supplement Article 5. Part 8. *Sustainable Development Standards* in the Land development Code. (Ordinance 2012-64 passed on 9-11-12). These regulations provide the foundation for the City to continue to build on.

To response to changing conditions the City also has capital improvements options including but not limited to:

- Elevating roads and critical infrastructure;
- Relocating critical infrastructure;
- Stormwater and infrastructure improvements; or
- Floodproofing vital facilities.

In 2013 a Stormwater Master Plan was completed that identified deficiencies in the existing stormwater management system and made recommendations for improvements to alleviate flooding problems within public right of way areas throughout the study areas. The City intends to utilize this plan to prioritize flood prone areas for capital improvements and to continue to provide future updates to the plan, including updates to the inundation maps that were prepared as a part of the Stormwater Master Plan.

The City participates in the Broward County Enhanced Local Mitigation Strategy (ELMS). Through the ELMS the City annually updates the LMS list of proposed mitigation projects to ensure these proposed projects are available for funding as funding sources become available.

RESOURCE TOOLS

Climate change data is consistently being updated and predictions are being refined. There is an overwhelming amount of information available varying from detailed scientific literature to generalized non-specific overviews. Outlined below are some, although by no means all, valuable information sources to assist the City in identifying climate impacts, vulnerabilities, and making informed decisions.

Broward County. The County has had a significant focus on climate change since 2008 through their Climate, Energy and Sustainability Program. In 2008 they established the Broward County Climate Change Task Force “to develop a county-wide Climate Change Program to mitigate the causes and adapt to the consequences of climate change; and, if appropriate, advise on its implementation; and coordinate with the Board of County Commissioners, the School Board, municipalities, organizations, and the State of Florida in adoption of programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective and efficient manner that preserves the County’s competitiveness in the national and world economy.” The County has

also produced a *Climate Change Action Plan* that can be found at <http://www.broward.org/Climate/Documents/BrowardCAPReport2015.pdf>

Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact (Compact). Broward, Palm Beach, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties formed the Southeast Regional Climate Change Compact (Compact) in 2009. The Compact has been widely acknowledged to be an innovative leader in addressing climate change on a regional level. The Compact works with many collaborative partners. The Compact has held numerous workshops and provides helpful documents on their website at <http://www.southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org/> Major resources from the Compact include:

- The annual Regional Summit to report on progress, to educate, and to identify emerging issues; the first summit was held in 2009,
- The *Regional Climate Action Plan* (RCAP), defined as “a set of recommendations, guidelines for implementation, and shared best practices for local entities to act in-line with the regional agenda”,
- The *Unified Sea Level Rise Projections* for South Florida, and
- A unified legislative agenda for the region.

South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC). The Coastal Resiliency program within the SFRPC provides various resiliency reports, tool kits and guides that can be found at <http://sfregionalcouncil.org/programs/coastal-resilience/>

Sea Level Scenario Sketch Planning Tool. This tool is offered through the University of Florida GeoPlan Center to help identify transportation infrastructure vulnerable to current and future flood risks. As stated on their website - the tool analyzes and visualizes current flood risks (100-year and 500-year floodplains and hurricane storm surge zones) as well as future flood risks using sea level rise (SLR) scenarios from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/ National Climate Assessment. The Tool includes (1) a map viewer to help visualize vulnerable infrastructure to flooding, (2) GIS data layers available for download, and (3) an ArcGIS calculator tool for creating GIS layers of SLR inundation. This tool is found at <https://sls.geoplan.ufl.edu/#about>

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). FDEP runs the Florida Resilient Coastlines Program offering resilience resources at <https://floridadep.gov/fco/florida-resilient-coastlines-program/> FDEP also publishes *Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise in Florida an Update of the Effects of Climate Change on Florida’s Ocean and Coastal Resources*, this can be found at <https://floridadep.gov/fco/fco/documents/climate-change-and-sea-level-rise-update>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The scientific arm of the EPA updates and publishes *Climate Change Indicators in the United States* compiling a key set of indicators relating to the causes and effects of climate change. Current updates can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/downloads-indicators-report>

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA runs the Digital Coast interactive website. The website provides coastal data, tools, mapping and training. Data sets range from economic data to satellite imagery and contain visualization tools, predictive tools, and tools that make data easier to find and use. This resource can be found at <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/>

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is the United Nations body assessing science related to climate change. As stated on their website “The IPCC prepares comprehensive

Assessment Reports about the state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge on climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for reducing the rate at which climate change is taking place. It also produces Special Reports on topics agreed to by its member governments, as well as Methodology Reports that provide guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories.” Reports and data can be found on their website at <https://www.ipcc.ch/>

American Planning Association (APA). The APA Knowledge Center provides various helpful climate related guides and policy documents at <https://planning.org/resources/climatechange/>

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability. ICLEI is described as “a global network of cities, towns and regions committed to building a sustainable future”. ICLEI provides assistance to cities in particular as it relates to carbon emissions inventories. Information is found at <https://iclei.org/>

The Florida Climate Institute (FCI). FCI is a multi-disciplinary network of national and international research and public organizations, scientists, and individuals concerned with achieving a better understanding of climate variability and change. The FCI has ten member universities – Florida A&M University (FAMU); Florida Atlantic University (FAU); the Florida Institute of Technology (FIT); Florida International University (FIU); Florida State University (FSU); Nova Southeastern University (NSU); the University of Central Florida (UCF); the University of Florida (UF); the University of Miami (UM); and the University of South Florida (USF) – and is supported by relevant colleges, centers, and programs at these universities. UF and FSU initiated the FCI in 2010; FAU, UCF, UM, and USF formally joined in 2012; FIU formally joined in 2013; FAMU formally joined in 2014; FIT formally joined in 2015; and NSU formally joined in 2017. The FCI provides regional and local climate data. Information on the FCI can be found at <https://floridacclimateinstitute.org/>



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

SEPTEMBER 2019

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Coordination element is to identify and resolve incompatibilities between the City of Pompano Beach's comprehensive planning processes and those of other governmental entities with interests in or related to the City's area of concern. The areas of concern for Pompano Beach include adjacent municipalities, Broward County, Broward County Public Schools, the South Florida Water Management District, South Florida Regional Planning Council, state government, federal government, and utility companies.

Specific coordination needs within each of the elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan that would benefit from improved or additional intergovernmental coordination and mechanisms for satisfying these needs are also identified, as appropriate.

EXISTING DATA AND CONDITIONS

The City of Pompano Beach currently has either formal or informal coordination agreements, or interacts through standard operating procedures under statutory authority, with the following agencies or jurisdictions:

Municipal Governments

- City of Coconut Creek
- City of Fort Lauderdale
- City of Deerfield Beach
- City of Lighthouse Point
- City of North Lauderdale
- Town of Lauderdale by the City
- Town of Hillsborough Beach

Broward County Departments

- Broward County Administration
- Broward County Board of County Commissioners
- Broward County Department of Health
- Broward County Emergency Management Division
- Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
- Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization
- Broward County Park and Recreation Division
- Broward County Planning and Development Management Division
- Broward County Planning Council
- Broward County Property Appraiser
- Broward County Sheriff's Office
- Broward County Tax Collector
- Broward County Traffic Engineering
- Broward County Transit

Schools

Broward County Public Schools

Other

Broward League of Cities

Florida Departments and Agencies

Agriculture and Consumer Services
Business and Professional Regulation
Children and Families
Economic Opportunity
Emergency Management
Environmental Protection
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
South Florida Regional Transportation Authority
South Florida Regional Planning Council
State Division of Historical Resources
Florida Department of Transportation
South Florida Water Management District

United States Departments and Agencies

Commerce, Census Bureau
Defense/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Postal Service

Regulated Utilities

AT&T
Comcast
FPL
TECO
Waste Management, Inc.

EVALUATION OF EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS

For each agency listed above, Table 13-1 briefly describes the existing coordination mechanisms indicating the subject, nature of the relationship and the office with primary responsibility for coordination.

JOINT PLANNING AREAS

Specific Coordination Issues in Each Element

Following is a summary the interagency coordination needs associated with each element of this Comprehensive Plan.

Future Land Use

Within this Element interagency coordination includes communicating with Broward County on surface water management and other environmental permits. In addition, the City shares development projections with the Broward Emergency Management Division (EMD) in order to assist in their hurricane evacuation planning. Further, the City coordinates in a variety of ways with Broward County on growth management issues involving development permits, plat reviews, and comprehensive planning.

Transportation

The City coordinates with the Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and the Florida Department of Transportation on capital improvements and level of service for various State roadways in the City. Broward County Transit (BCT) operates the fixed route services in Broward County. Within the City of Pompano Beach, BCT operates eleven routes through the City connecting residents and employees to other parts of the City and County. The Northeast Transit Center at the intersection of Atlantic Boulevard and Dixie Highway is also an important transit hub within the City that is coordinated with BCT.

Housing

The City works with the US Department of Commerce to ensure accurate population and housing information is provided for the 2020 Census. Additionally, the City has dialogue with the Florida Department of Children and Family Services to ensure an accurate inventory for any subsidized rental housing, and group homes that may exist within the City. An inventory of historically significant housing is required for the Comprehensive Plan, and therefore periodic coordination and communication with the State's Division of Historic Resources, Florida Master Site File is necessary.

Infrastructure

The City coordinates with the neighboring jurisdictions of Lighthouse Point, Lauderdale-by-the Sea and Broward County for both potable water and wastewater services. While the City coordinated solid waste pick-up and disposal directly with its private hauler, the City does communicate with the County on regional disposal issues. The City is actively involved with Broward County and the SE Florida Climate Change Compact on planning for Climate Change and sea level rise.

Recreation and Open Space

The City coordinates with Broward County related to park and recreation matters associated with nearby County parks and recreational programs available for City residents. The City also coordinates with Broward County School Board on joint use agreements for school sites.

Conservation

The City has a variety of coordination activities related to natural resources with the County, State and Federal Government. Several areas of coordination include the discharge of stormwater and the use of the regional drainage system which is regulated through the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The City also coordinates with several adjacent municipalities and SFWMD related to water supply planning, protection of the aquifer and water conservation activities and policies.

Capital Improvements

The City coordinates with Broward County Public Schools, Broward County, the MPO, and FDOT to ensure projects affecting level of service are included in the annual update of the Capital Improvements Plan which replaces the annual update of the Capital Improvements Element.

Coastal Zone

The City coordinates with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Broward County and the Army Corps of Engineers related to beach re-nourishment, regional beach sediment management and protection of the offshore reef system. The City also coordinates with the County, State and Federal Government related to natural disaster planning, preparation, evacuation and post disaster recovery. The City also coordinates with FEMA on adherence to the policies of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to strive for reduction in flood damage.

Climate Change

The City has a variety of coordination activities related to climate change and sustainability with the County, State and Federal Government. This includes coordination with the County on infrastructure systems and MPO on regional transportation strategies. In addition, the City has been an active participant in the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact (Compact) since 2009. The Compact coordinates mitigation and adaptation activities; provides valuable resources and data; and provides a substantive voice to jointly advocate for state and federal policies and funding. The Compact is a collaborative effort of Broward, Palm Beach, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties.

Areas of Critical State Concern

There are no areas of critical state concern in the City of Pompano Beach.

The following abbreviations are used in Table XX:

AE - Advise and Encourage

CA - City Agency

FN - Formal Notice and Information Sharing

OA - Outside Agencies, Utilities

TA - Technical Assistance

AP - Approval, Permit

FA – Formal Agreement

IN - Informal Notice and Information Sharing

PM - Periodic Meetings to Coordinate Programs

**TABLE 13-1
COORDINATING AGENCIES**

Agency	Subject Coordination	Nature of Relations	Existing and Anticipated Coordination Mechanisms	Effectiveness of Existing Coordination Mechanisms	City Office with Primary Responsibility For Coordination
ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES:					
City of Coconut Creek	Comprehensive planning/land use	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Planning and Zoning (P&Z)
	Fire protection and EMS	FA	Formal Agreement	Effective	Fire Department
	Transportation	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Engineering
City of Deerfield Beach	Comprehensive planning/land use	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	P&Z
	Fire protection and EMS	FA	Formal Agreement	Effective	Fire Department
	Transportation/Airpark	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Engineering/P&Z
City of Fort Lauderdale	Comprehensive planning/land use	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	P&Z
	Water service	FA	Interlocal Agreement	Effective	Utilities
	Fire protection and EMS	FA	Formal Agreement	Effective	Fire Dept.
	Transportation/Airpark	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Engineering/P&Z
City of Lighthouse Point	Comprehensive planning/land use	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Planning and Zoning (P&Z)
	Water/Reuse service	FA	Interlocal Agreement	Effective	Utilities
	Fire protection and EMS	FA	Formal Agreement	Effective	Fire Dept.
	Transportation/Airpark	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Engineering/P&Z
City of North Lauderdale	Comprehensive planning/land use	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	P&Z

Agency	Subject Coordination	Nature of Relations	Existing and Anticipated Coordination Mechanisms	Effectiveness of Existing Coordination Mechanisms	City Office with Primary Responsibility For Coordination
Town of Lauderdale by the Sea	Comprehensive planning/land use	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	P&Z
	Water service	FA	Interlocal Agreement	Effective	Utilities
	Fire protection and EMS	FA	Formal Agreement	Effective	Fire Dept.
	Transportation/Airpark	AE, PM	As needed	Effective	Engineering/P&Z
Town of Hillsborough Beach	Water Treatment Plant	OA	As needed	Effective	Utilities
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:					
Broward County Administration	Administrative duties; Emergency Management	PM	As needed	Effective	City Manager/Emergency Management Division
Broward County Board of County Commissioners	Land Use Plan Amendments, Platting	FN, IN	County Land Use Plan	Effective	P&Z
Broward County Environmental Licensing and Building Permitting Division	Plans Examination Inspections for Docks	AP	Charter & Code of Ordinances	Effective	Engineering
Broward County Department of Health	Potable Water; Health Issues	AP	Coordinate as necessary	Effective	Utilities
Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department	Surface Water, Water Use, Wastewater Collection/ Transmission, Wetland Mitigation	AP	Broward County Charter & Code of Ordinances	Effective	Engineering/P&Z/ Building Dept.
Broward County Planning and Development Management Division	Land Use Plan Amendment, Plats	AP	Broward County Code of Ordinances	Effective	P&Z
Broward County Transit	Bus Services	AE	Broward County	Effective	City Administration/ Engineering
Broward County Park and Recreation Division	County Recreation and Open Space	AE, IN, PM	As Needed	Effective	P&Z

Agency	Subject Coordination	Nature of Relations	Existing and Anticipated Coordination Mechanisms	Effectiveness of Existing Coordination Mechanisms	City Office with Primary Responsibility For Coordination
Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization	Long range transportation planning	AE,AP,PM, TA	Technical Advisory Committee	Effective	Engineering/P&Z
Broward County Planning Council	Land Use Plan Amendments Plats	AP	Charter	Effective	P&Z
Broward County Property Appraiser	GIS data, Tax Assessments and Tax Roll Reporting	PM, TA	Broward County	Effective	Engineering
Broward County School Board	Maintenance, Facility Planning, Joint Use of facilities	PM, TA, FN	Interlocal Agreement, Joint Use Agreements;	Effective	P&Z
Broward County Sheriff's Office	Law / Enforcement	OA	Existing Contract for Services	Effective	City administration
Broward County Tax Collector	Ad Valorem Collection	OA	Formal Agreement	Effective	Finance Dept.
Broward County Traffic Engineering	Traffic Engineering	AE, AP, PM, TA	Informal Coordination	Effective	Engineering
Broward County Water and Wastewater	Water and Wastewater Services	OA	FA	Effective	Utilities
FLORIDA DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:					
Agriculture and Consumer Services	Farmers Markets; Consumer Information	AE; IN	As Needed	Effective	City Administration
Business and Professional Regulation	Various Licenses	AP	Licensing Activities	Effective	City Administration
Children and Families	ALFs; Children and Family Issues	IN	As Needed	Effective	Office of Housing and Urban Improvement
Economic Opportunity	Comprehensive Planning; Other Planning Activities	AE, AP, TA	Growth Management Activities	Effective	P&Z
Emergency Management	Mutual Aid Agreement	OA, TA	Emergency Management	Effective	Emergency Management Division

Agency	Subject Coordination	Nature of Relations	Existing and Anticipated Coordination Mechanisms	Effectiveness of Existing Coordination Mechanisms	City Office with Primary Responsibility For Coordination
Environmental Protection	Water Quality – NPDES	AP	Environmental Activities	Effective	Utilities
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Local Fish and Wildlife Issues	IN, PM	As Needed	Effective	Engineering
South Florida Regional Transportation Authority	Regional Transportation, Tri-Rail	AE, PM	Joint meetings, As Needed	Effective	Engineering
South Florida Regional Planning Council	Comprehensive Planning	TA, AE, AP	Regional Planning Activities	Effective	P&Z
State Division Of Historical Resources	Historic Lands & Buildings	TA/AE	Master Site File	Effective	P&Z
Transportation	Transportation Planning	AE, AP, PM, TA	Five Year Work Program	Effective	Engineering
South Florida Water Management District	Water Use, Stormwater Management, Wetlands Mitigation	TA, AE, AP	As needed	Effective	Utilities/Public Works
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:					
Commerce, Census Bureau	Decennial census	TA	Census Statistics and Services	Effective	City Administration
Defense/ US Army Corps of Engineers	Cut and Fill Permits, Wetland mitigation, Environmental	TA, AP	Federal Mandates	Effective	Engineering
Environmental Protection Agency	Cut and Fill Permits, Wetland mitigation, Environmental	TA, AP	Federal Mandates	Effective	Engineering
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Flood Insurance Program, Emergency Management, 100-Year Flood Zone	FA, IN	FEMA Flood Insurance Program, As Needed	Effective	Building Department
Housing and Urban Development	CDBG, Housing	FA, IN	As Needed	Effective	Office of Housing and Urban Improvement

Agency	Subject Coordination	Nature of Relations	Existing and Anticipated Coordination Mechanisms	Effectiveness of Existing Coordination Mechanisms	City Office with Primary Responsibility For Coordination
U.S. Postal Service	Address development, mail delivery	OA	Provision of Addresses	Effective	City Administration
Transportation	Transportation planning	AE, AP, PM, TA	Transportation Project Funding	Effective	Engineering
REGULATED UTILITIES:					
AT&T	Telephone service, Underground Utilities	OA	Provision of Services	Effective	Engineering
Comcast	Cable Services, Underground Utilities	OA	Provision of Services	Effective	Engineering
FPL	Power Service, Underground Utilities	OA	Provision of Services	Effective	Engineering
TECO	Gas Service, Underground Utilities	OA	Provision of Services	Effective	Engineering
Waste Management, Inc.	Residential and Commercial Solid Waste Removal	OA, FA	Provision of Services	Effective	Solid Waste
SPECIAL DISTRICTS:					
North Broward Hospital District	Medical Service	AE, OA, PM	As Requested	Effective	City Administration

Source: City of Pompano Beach, 2019 Comprehensive Plan



CITY OF POMPANO BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

DATA, INVENTORY & ANALYSIS



Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS™

NOVEMBER 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Capital Improvements Element is to evaluate the need for public facilities as identified in the other comprehensive plan elements and as defined in the applicable definitions for each type of public facility, to estimate the cost of improvements for which the local government has fiscal responsibility, to analyze the fiscal capability of the local government to finance and construct improvements, to adopt financial policies to guide the funding of improvements and to schedule the funding and construction of improvements in a manner necessary to ensure that capital improvements are provided when required based on needs identified in the other comprehensive plan elements. The element shall also include the requirements to ensure that an adequate concurrency management system will be implemented by the City.

Planning Timeframes

The City of Pompano Beach Comprehensive Plan provides guidance on development and redevelopment over two planning periods: a 5-Year period ending FY 2025 (short term) and a long term planning period ending FY 2040.

II. SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Public Facility Needs

As a "built-out" community, the City's principal focus is to preserve and enhance the qualities of the community that currently exist and to promote revitalization and compatible redevelopment. The City is not anticipated to experience major growth in the future and so, public facility needs, as a function of population growth, are projected to be minimal. The majority of the City's current projects within the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan are to maintain and modernize existing facilities. The City is also planning and implementing projects in response to impacts from climate change and sea level rise. The concurrency-related public facility needs are analyzed below.

Park and Recreation

The City currently meets its level of service standard of five acres of recreation and open space per one thousand population and is expected to continue to meet the level of service standard through the entire planning period. Therefore, no additional park is needed to meet concurrency requirements. The park projects included in the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan are

maintenance and existing facility expansion projects. See the Recreation and Open Space Element for more information and data.

Potable Water

The City of Pompano Beach and Broward County will continue to provide potable water to the residents and business properties in the City during the next planning period. Potable water supply will be increased through the expansion of the reuse system and purchases of water supply capacity from the C-51 basin project. See the Potable Water Sub-Element for more information and data.

Wastewater

The City of Pompano Beach will continue to provide collection of wastewater services to the residents and business properties in the City during the next planning horizon and Broward County will continue to provide both collection services and treatment of wastewater for the City through the Large User Agreement during the next planning horizon. See the Wastewater Sub-Element for more information and data.

Stormwater Management and Drainage

The City of Pompano Beach will continue to operate and maintain its own stormwater management facilities within City right-of-way and properties to provide flood control and water quality treatment within the City limits. Improvements will be made to the City's Stormwater Management system through implementation of the Stormwater Master Plan. See the Stormwater Management Sub-Element for more information and data.

Solid Waste

The City's current contract for solid waste collection and disposal will end in 2022. The City will soon be making decisions about future service providers for solid waste collection and disposal. The availability of solid waste disposal capacity and the options for ensuring these services are provided through the planning horizon are being monitored by the City. The City will continue to focus on waste reduction programs and public information to residents and businesses to reduce the solid waste being generated. See the Solid Waste Sub-Element for more information and data.

Transportation

Pompano Beach has adopted the Transit Oriented Concurrency approach which requires all new development to pay Broward County transit fees as the method for meeting concurrency requirements.

See the Transportation Element for more information and data.

Public Schools

Consistent with the adopted Third Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning (TRILA), the uniform district-wide LOS is established for the following School Types for the purpose of establishing a uniform district wide LOS for public schools:

1. School Type A is a bounded elementary, middle, or high school that has the equivalent of at least 10% of its permanent Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) capacity available onsite in relocatables. The LOS for School Type A shall be 100% gross capacity.
2. School Type B is a bounded elementary, middle, or high school that has less than the equivalent of 10% of its permanent FISH capacity available onsite in relocatables. The LOS for School Type B shall be 110% permanent FISH capacity.

Public schools are provided by the School Board of Broward County, Florida. The following Broward County public schools are located within the City:

Elementary Schools

Cypress Elementary School
Cresthaven Elementary
Drew, Charles Elementary
Markham, C. Robert Elementary
McNab Elementary
Palmview Elementary
Pompano Beach Elementary
Sanders Park Elementary Magnet

Middle Schools

Crystal Lake Middle
Pompano Beach Middle School

High Schools

Pompano Beach High School
Blanche Ely High School

The School Board's Five-Year District Educational Facilities Plan identifies public school facilities capacity needs. The Five-Year District Educational Facilities Plan, including the schedule of capital improvements required to achieve and maintain the adopted level-of-service, is hereby adopted by reference as required by the ILA.

III. PROJECTED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

EXISTING REVENUE SOURCES

The City has various revenue sources which it can utilize to fund capital projects. A description of each major source of revenue follows in this section. Table 14-1 summarizes the available revenue sources for the City in fiscal year 2018/19 and projects the revenue for the next four years.

Property Taxes

The City's property tax is levied and becomes a lien of real and personal property located in the City on October 1 of each year based on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1. Assessed values are established by the Broward County Property Appraiser. The current year's levy is based on assessed property values totaling approximately \$13.66 billion. Taxes are collected directly by Broward County Tax Collector and remitted to the City as collected.

The City is permitted by state law to levy taxes up to 10 mills of assessed valuation for the general fund. The City levies millage for the general fund, emergency rescue service and debt service.

Taxes levied at 5.1361 mills for the General Fund, 0.5000 mills for emergency rescue service and 0.4663 mills for the debt service fund for a total of 6.1024 mills for the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year.

All taxes are due and payable from property holders on March 31, become delinquent on April 1 and are subject to the issuance of tax sale certificates if unpaid after June 1.

Table 14-1: Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	FY2018/19 Adopted Budget	FY2019/20 Recommended Budget	FY2020/21 Projected	FY2021/22 Projected	FY2022/23 Projected
Property Taxes GF (331)	\$63,634,328	\$67,753,659	\$69,786,269	\$71,879,857	\$74,036,251
EMS Property Taxes	\$6,248,870	\$6,584,919	\$6,782,466	\$6,985,940	\$7,195,518
GO Bond Property Taxes	\$5,740,964	\$5,779,106	\$5,779,106	\$8,674,106	\$8,674,106
Subtotal	\$75,624,162	\$80,117,684	\$82,347,841	\$87,539,903	\$89,905,875
Utility Taxes					
Local Optional Gas Tax 312	\$1,720,000	\$1,720,000	\$1,720,000	\$1,720,000	\$1,720,000
Power & Light	\$10,350,000	\$10,650,000	\$11,126,450	\$11,633,359	\$12,173,307
Water	\$1,250,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000

Revenue Sources	FY2018/19 Adopted Budget	FY2019/20 Recommended Budget	FY2020/21 Projected	FY2021/22 Projected	FY2022/23 Projected
Gas	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$280,000
Fuel Oil Utility	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Telecommunication	\$5,758,678	\$5,358,678	\$4,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Business Tax Receipts	\$2,183,600	\$2,183,600	\$2,249,108	\$2,316,581	\$2,386,079
Subtotal	\$21,542,278	\$21,542,278	\$20,925,558	\$21,299,940	\$21,909,386
Licenses and Permits (321-329)					
Building Permits	\$7,426,000	\$8,826,000	\$9,089,580	\$9,361,067	\$9,640,700
Fire Fees (325/329)	\$19,563,263	\$21,258,423	\$21,896,176	\$22,553,062	\$23,229,656
Telecomm. Tower Registration (329)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,600	\$21,218	\$21,855
Subtotal	\$27,009,263	\$30,104,423	\$31,006,356	\$31,935,347	\$32,892,211
Franchise Fees					
Power & Light (323)	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000
Gas (323)	\$103,000	\$103,000	\$103,000	\$103,000	\$103,000
Subtotal	\$8,203,000	\$8,203,000	\$8,203,000	\$8,203,000	\$8,203,000
Intergovernmental Revenues (331-339)					
Other Grants	\$1,788,053	\$1,779,774	\$1,833,167	\$1,888,162	\$1,944,807
State Sharing Revenue	\$3,100,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000
Mobile Home Lic.	\$28,500	\$28,500	\$29,355	\$30,236	\$31,143
Beverage License	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Pari-Mutual Revenues	\$2,400,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000
Half Cent Sales Tax	\$7,000,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000
County Occupational License	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$82,400	\$84,872	\$87,418
Other Fire Fees	\$215,000	\$227,327	\$234,147	\$241,171	\$248,407
Broward County Reimbursement	\$420,000	\$832,000	\$856,960	\$882,669	\$909,149
Subtotal	\$15,106,553	\$15,622,601	\$15,711,029	\$15,802,110	\$15,895,924
Miscellaneous Revenues					
Charges for Services (341-348)	\$9,574,076	\$9,622,576	\$9,911,253	\$10,208,594	\$10,514,857
Fines & Forfeitures (351-354)	\$897,500	\$827,500	\$852,325	\$877,895	\$904,231

Revenue Sources	FY2018/19 Adopted Budget	FY2019/20 Recommended Budget	FY2020/21 Projected	FY2021/22 Projected	FY2022/23 Projected
Miscellaneous (361-369)	\$3,810,219	\$3,910,660	\$4,010,773	\$4,113,890	\$4,220,098
Other Sources (381-389)	\$96,099,914	\$24,502,690	\$67,507,972	\$55,071,342	\$25,422,111
Other Financing Sources (392)	\$2,388,130	\$2,888,582	\$2,975,953	\$2,999,320	\$3,088,550
Subtotal	\$112,769,839	\$41,752,008	\$85,258,276	\$73,271,041	\$44,149,847
Enterprise Funds					
Utility	\$55,402,561	\$59,434,262	\$60,082,594	\$61,677,377	\$63,320,003
Stormwater	\$6,084,578	\$7,618,187	\$9,252,517	\$8,808,789	\$8,150,701
Pier	\$160,394	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airpark	\$1,594,228	\$1,896,424	\$1,940,715	\$1,626,335	\$1,673,324
Parking	\$3,149,431	\$3,637,204	\$3,744,985	\$3,855,995	\$3,970,332
Golf	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sanitation	\$9,008,723	\$9,807,294	\$9,133,818	\$9,389,051	\$9,651,889
Internal Revenue Funds	\$27,964,783	\$28,337,182	\$29,147,942	\$29,982,998	\$30,843,078
Subtotal	\$103,364,698	\$110,730,553	\$113,302,571	\$115,340,545	\$117,609,327
Grand Total	\$363,619,793	\$308,072,547	\$356,754,631	\$353,391,886	\$330,565,570

Source: City of Pompano Beach Finance Department. Note: The projections above include the special revenue funds.

Utility Taxes

The City imposes utility taxes of 10% on electricity and natural gas, and 5.22% on telecommunication usage. An additional 6.0% utility tax is payable for all water usage. The guidelines in Florida statutes authorize the City of Pompano Beach to charge a maximum of 10% for utility taxes. These fees are collected by the respective utility companies and turned over to the City. Other revenue streams include local option gas tax revenues, communication service tax and business tax receipts.

Franchise Fees

The City imposes franchise fees of 5.9% on electricity and natural gas. These percentages are determined at the time the contract agreements with each company are renewed. These fees are collected by the respective utility companies and remitted to the City.

Licenses and Permits

The City charges fees for building permits. This revenue stream has varied greatly due to the timing of private construction in the City. Other fees include fire assessment fees to provide for eligible fire operations services and programs.

Intergovernmental Revenue

Intergovernmental revenues have consisted of funds received from the Federal, State and County levels of government. The City receives federal revenue sharing funds. The City receives funds from the State of Florida in the following categories: revenue sharing entitlements, half-cent sales tax, beverage licenses, mobile home licenses and state grants. Broward County reimburses the City for the School Resource Officers Program. Other intergovernmental revenues County Occupational license, include pari-mutual revenue sharing from slot machine revenues as well as fire fees for services provided to the Village of Sea Ranch Lake.

Other Revenues

Other revenues consist of charges for services, fines and forfeitures, other miscellaneous revenues include transfers and debt proceeds, as well as cash brought forward.

General Capital Project Fund

The City has established a capital project fund to be used in funding capital improvements which are contained in the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The City has earmarked 20% of the 10% electricity and gas taxes to provide a continuing source of funds for the CIP.

General Obligation Bonds

G.O. Bonds are issued to raise funds for municipal projects that won't provide significant or any direct sources of revenue, but will benefit the entire community – such as public parks, fire stations, streets, bridges and related projects.

The voters of Pompano Beach approved the G.O. Bond in March, 2018. Staff has created an operating G.O. Bond Debt Service Fund to account for property taxes collected through the debt service millage rate levied to pay the annual principal and interest payments on the 2018 G.O. bonds. The total amount budgeted for FY 2019 is \$5,741,429. For FY 2019, staff has created three G.O Bond Capital Funds to account separately for the three major categories of G.O. Bond projects: G.O. Streets and Bridges Fund \$29,155,600; G.O. Parks and Recreation Fund \$31,744,615; and G.O. Public Safety Fund \$12,079,370.

The City is selling the G.O. Bonds in two phases: The first bonds were sold on October 2, 2018. These revenues are being used to fund the design phase of all 25 G.O. Bond projects and to build the "Phase I" projects. By the fall of 2021, the City will be selling the remaining G.O. Bonds to

raise the funds needed to build the “Phase II” projects. The City anticipates that it may take up to three years from the time that the City has G.O. Bond money in hand to complete G.O. Bond capital projects. It is anticipated that all authorized bond projects should be completed over the next seven years.

Revenue Bonds

On September 23, 2014, the City Commission authorized the issuance of Water and Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds – Series 2014 (Series 2014 bonds), per City Ordinance No. 2014-50. The Series 2014 bonds were subsequently issued on September 26, 2014. The Series 2014 bonds were issued for the purpose of providing funds sufficient to accomplish the current refunding of the City’s outstanding Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2006B, which had an outstanding balance in the amount of \$17,945,000. As a result of the refunding the Series 2006B bonds are considered fully refunded and the outstanding balance has been removed from the financial statements.

On April 14, 2015 the City Commission authorized the issuance of Taxable Certificates of Participation (Parking Garage Project) – Series 2015 (the "Certificates"), per City Ordinance No. 2015-30. The Certificates were subsequently issued on June 10, 2015. The Certificates were issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance the acquisition, construction and installation of a new public garage structure and surrounding public improvements, pay capitalized interest on the Certificates through July 1, 2018 and pay costs of issuance on the Certificates. The Certificates were issued in the par amount of \$23,875,000.

The City contracted with Siemens Industry, Inc. (Siemens) under an energy performance contract to perform an audit of City facilities in order to identify energy performance projects that resulted in energy savings to the City. As a mechanism to finance the projects identified by Siemens, the City entered into a loan agreement with Chase Equipment Finance on November 12, 2010 for the purchase of energy efficiency equipment for various City facilities. The savings from these projects will be utilized to cover the obligation for the note. At September 30, 2018, total principal and interest remaining related to Governmental Activities was \$1,460,372 and \$5,287,523 was related to Business-type Activities.

Impact, Connection and Fire Service Fees

The City currently collects a fire assessment fee, parks impact fees, and water and wastewater connection fees.

Fire assessment fees: Collections resulting from compulsory levies against all tax parcels located within the City to defray part or all the cost of fire rescue services, facilities, and programs with general benefit to the public.

Park Impact Fees: are collected for four zones throughout the city at the time of building permit for new residential construction.

Water and Wastewater connection fees: are a revenue source to recover the capital costs associated with installing utility hardware for new or expanded connections.

EXPENDITURES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Types of Expenditures

All expenditures are accounted for by the City according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Types of expenditure include personnel wages and benefits, operating expenditures, capital outlays, debt service, and depreciation. See Table 14-2 and 14-3 below for more information on non-capital expenditures.

Level of Service (LOS) Deficiencies

At this time, the City of Pompano Beach does not have any existing deficiencies or projected deficiencies within the five-year planning horizon. The 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements is included below as Table 14-4 and is based on the City's need to maintain and modernize its existing public facilities and infrastructure.

5-Year Capital Improvement Plan

The City of Pompano Beach Code of Ordinances requires that a 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan be prepared and adopted every year prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year which begins October 1 and ends September 30. The Engineering Department and Capital Improvements Managers coordinate with the various city departments to prepare the CIP. The City Commission reviews, modifies and approves the Capital Improvement Plan. The City of Pompano Beach 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan for FY-18/19 thru FY-22/23 is below in Table 14-4.

Table 14-2. Five-Year Non-Capital Expenditures - General Fund

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20 Rec.</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
<u>Non-Capital</u>	\$133,688,198	\$143,059,413	\$147,351,195	\$152,508,487	\$157,846,284
<u>Transfers</u>	\$10,442,910	\$8,909,991	\$12,648,680	\$10,015,525	\$9,752,465
<u>Total</u>	\$144,131,108	\$151,969,404	\$159,999,875	\$162,524,012	\$167,598,749

Table 14-3. Five-Year Non-Capital Expenditures - Other Funds

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20 Rec.</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
DEBT SERVICE	\$5,741,429	\$5,779,350	\$5,779,350	\$8,988,711	\$8,988,711
BUILDING INSPECTIONS	\$9,536,748	\$11,694,925	\$12,045,773	\$12,407,146	\$12,779,360
EMS	\$18,241,146	\$18,707,332	\$19,268,552	\$19,846,609	\$20,442,007
OHUI	\$1,492,053	\$1,409,774	\$1,452,067	\$1,495,629	\$1,540,498
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION	\$1,436,047	\$1,649,627	\$1,699,116	\$1,750,089	\$1,802,592
CEMETERY TRUST FUND	\$42,504	\$25,000	\$25,750	\$26,523	\$27,318

UTILITIES					
Non Capital	\$42,303,351	\$45,384,262	\$46,745,790	\$48,148,164	\$49,592,608
Transfers	\$6,000,000	\$6,900,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Total	\$48,303,351	\$52,284,262	\$52,745,790	\$54,148,164	\$55,592,608
STORMWATER					
NON Capital	\$2,394,429	\$2,556,508	\$2,633,203	\$2,712,199	\$2,793,565
Transfers	\$1,951,565	\$2,642,673	\$4,130,377	\$3,535,625	\$2,721,982
Total	\$4,345,994	\$5,199,181	\$6,763,580	\$6,247,824	\$5,515,547
PIER OPERATIONS	\$160,394	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AIRPARK OPERATIONS	\$1,278,000	\$1,212,449	\$1,248,822	\$1,286,287	\$1,324,876
PARKING OPERATIONS	\$3,149,431	\$3,637,204	\$3,746,320	\$3,858,710	\$3,974,471
SOLID WASTE	\$9,008,723	\$9,807,294	\$10,101,513	\$10,404,558	\$10,716,695
CENTRAL STORES	\$387,376	\$608,031	\$626,272	\$645,060	\$664,412
IT	\$2,803,867	\$2,990,915	\$3,080,642	\$3,173,062	\$3,268,254
CENTRAL SERVICES	\$1,236,091	\$1,413,966	\$1,456,385	\$1,500,077	\$1,545,079
HEALTH	\$14,862,715	\$14,376,309	\$14,807,598	\$15,251,826	\$15,709,381

RISK	\$5,398,692	\$5,460,694	\$5,624,515	\$5,793,250	\$5,967,048
VEHICLE	\$3,276,042	\$3,487,267	\$3,591,885	\$3,699,642	\$3,810,631

Table 14-4: 5-Year Capital Improvements Plan FY-18/19 to FY-22/23

Capital Improvement Project	FY18-19	FY19-20	FY20-21	FY21-22	FY22-23
Streets and Bridges					
Major Bridge Rehab	\$294,120	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
SE 6th Terr Bridge	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Road Resurfacing	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000
Citywide Sidewalk Improvements	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Total Streets and Bridges	\$1,404,120	\$1,410,000	\$1,410,000	\$1,410,000	\$1,410,000
Buildings					
General Government Buildings	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000
Fire Station #63 (Admin Building)	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fire Station Refurbishment	\$0	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total Buildings	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
Various Public Works					

Capital Improvement Project	FY18-19	FY19-20	FY20-21	FY21-22	FY22-23
Seawall Rehab	\$197,157	\$197,157	\$197,157	\$197,157	\$197,157
City Parking Lots/ADA	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Implement Wayfinding Signage	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Canal Dredging	\$0	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$25,000
Replace Lost Trees	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
LEEP Grant Program	\$0	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$0
Total Various Public Works	\$397,157	\$732,157	\$682,157	\$622,157	\$497,157
Parks & Recreation Projects					
Refurbish Park Amenities	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Court Resurfacing	\$29,412	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Aquatic Center- Pump Room Replacement and Classroom	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construct Founders Park Bathrooms	\$230,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Park Shelter Replacement	\$183,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Weaver Park Lighting Improvements	\$0	\$25,000	\$90,000	\$75,000	\$0

Capital Improvement Project	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
Aquatic Center Relining & Repairs (large pool)	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pines Golf Course Repairs	\$0	\$0	\$2,200,000	\$0	\$0
Highlands Park Renovations	\$0	\$0	\$135,000	\$313,600	\$193,060
Artificial Field Turf	\$0	\$0	\$850,000	\$0	\$0
Total Parks and Recreation	\$637,412	\$1,405,000	\$3,455,000	\$568,600	\$373,060
Total All Projects	\$3,838,689	\$4,947,157	\$7,447,157	\$4,500,757	\$4,180,217
Art in Public Places	\$79,291.00	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	
Project Admin Fee	\$777,539	\$893,181			
Working Capital Reserve	\$844,956	\$66,244	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL General Capital EXPENDITURES	<u>\$5,540,475</u>	<u>\$6,106,582</u>	<u>\$7,647,157</u>	<u>\$4,700,757</u>	<u>\$4,180,217</u>
UTILITIES CAPITAL PROJECTS					
Manhole Rehabilitation	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
WW Collection Re-Lining	\$600,000	\$700,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000
WTP Maintenance	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000

<u>Capital Improvement Project</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
Reuse Treatment Plant Maintenance	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$300,000
Reuse Distribution Expansion	\$306,000	\$306,000	\$306,000	\$306,000	\$306,000
Water Main Replacement Prog	\$408,000	\$408,000	\$408,000	\$408,000	\$408,000
Well Maintenance Program	\$110,000	\$695,000	\$130,000	\$240,000	\$150,000
Water Meter Replacement Program	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Reuse Connection Services		\$100,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000
Membrane Element Replacement			\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Lift Station Rehabilitation	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Water Conservation Program			\$100,000		
Water Treatment Plant Painting		\$400,000			
Water Treatment Plant - Lime Softening Process Rehabilitation	\$400,000	\$1,000,000			
Utility Hardening of Water Inter-Connections	\$100,000	\$484,500			
Hurricane Hardening For Water Plant Facilities			\$1,700,000	\$1,300,000	

Capital Improvement Project	FY18-19	FY19-20	FY20-21	FY21-22	FY22-23
Wellfield Performance and Relocation Study	\$550,000			\$1,680,000	
Water Treatment and Reuse Storage Tank Cleaning		\$100,000			
Water Treatment Plant Gravity Thickener Rehab		\$500,000			
Non-Sewer Area B			\$200,000		
Wastewater Master Plan Update 2021			\$175,000		
Reuse Plant Emergency Power Supply/Electric Rehab Upgrade			\$100,000		
Water Treatment Plant Nanofiltration Plant Expansion & Process Improvements			\$100,000		
Total Utilities Capital Projects	\$4,964,000	\$6,173,500	\$6,194,000	\$6,909,000	\$3,864,000
Project Admin Fee	\$469,684.00	\$539,539	\$0	\$0	\$0
Working Capital Reserve	\$1,665,526.00	\$436,961	\$592,961	\$33,961	\$2,369,961
TOTAL UTILITIES APPROPRIATIONS	\$7,099,210	\$7,150,000	\$6,786,961	\$6,942,961	\$6,233,961
STORMWATER CAPITAL PROJECTS					

Capital Improvement Project	FY18-19	FY19-20	FY20-21	FY21-22	FY22-23
Stormwater- Backflow Valves	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$51,000
Stormwater - Pipe Lining and Miscellaneous Projects	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Stormwater - Bay Drive Neighborhood		\$1,452,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stormwater- NE 27th Avenue & NE 16th Street	\$425,454	\$0	\$1,342,771	\$1,383,055	\$0
Stormwater- NW 22nd Street		\$59,703	\$375,087		
Stormwater- Powerline Road & NW 33rd Street		\$259,503	\$1,629,496		
Stormwater- SE 28th Avenue South of Atlantic Boulevard			\$103,309	\$647,345	
Stormwater- NW 22nd Court				\$178,332	\$1,120,256
Stormwater- US-1 & SE 15th Street				\$214,084	
Stormwater- SE 9th Street				\$68,406	
Stormwater- NW 16th Lane				\$78,540	
Stormwater- NW 7th Terrace					\$122,937
Stormwater- SE 15th Avenue					\$70,939

Capital Improvement Project	FY18-19	FY19-20	FY20-21	FY21-22	FY22-23
Stormwater - NE 10th Street & Dixie Hwy					\$320,000
Sub-total Capital Projects	\$1,367,264	\$2,022,206	\$3,701,663	\$2,820,762	\$1,885,132
Operating Expenses	-				
Project Admin Fee	171320	\$196,800			
Working Capital Reserve	200,000	\$200,000	\$198,337	\$477,575	\$592,443
TOTAL STORMWATER APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$1,738,584</u>	<u>\$2,419,006</u>	<u>\$3,900,000</u>	<u>\$3,298,337</u>	<u>\$2,477,575</u>
AIRPARK CAPITAL PROJECTS					
Airpark Pavement Repair (Rehab)	Construction	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
New Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) Siting Study	Design		\$450,000		
The Air Traffic Control Tower Design	Design			\$450,000	
Sub-Total Capital Projects		\$50,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$50,000
Operating Expenses		-			
Project Admin Fee		\$17,504	\$20,107	\$0	\$0

<u>Capital Improvement Project</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
Working Capital Reserve		\$248,724	\$163,868	\$191,954	\$290,173
TOTAL AIRPARK APPROPRIATIONS		\$316,228	\$683,975	\$691,954	\$340,173
CEMETERY CAPITAL PROJECTS					
Replace Block Wall at Municipal Cemetery	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Admin Fee		\$17,504	\$0		
Working Capital Reserve		\$25,000	\$25,000		
TOTAL CEMETERY APPROPRIATIONS		\$342,504	\$25,000		
GO BOND PROJECTS					
A1A Improvements	\$6,076,250			\$3,167,000	\$5,303,000
Collier City Neighborhood Improvements	\$1,260,350			\$0	\$0
Dixie Highway Improvements	\$12,430,000			\$2,430,000	\$10,000,000

<u>Capital Improvement Project</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
Dr. MLK Jr. Blvd. Streetscape Improvements (Ph. I, NW 6 Avenue to I-95)	\$6,600,000			\$0	\$0
McNab Road Improvements	\$918,750			\$5,593,870	\$3,986,505
Palm Aire Neighborhood Improvements	\$173,250			\$1,838,772	\$1,529,978
NE 33rd Street Improvements	\$123,750			\$0	\$0
SE 5th Avenue Bridge	\$1,445,000			\$0	\$0
Terra Mar Bridge Improvements	\$128,250			\$0	\$0
McNair Park Improvements	\$902,170			\$0	\$0
Amphitheater Renovations	\$3,500,000			\$0	\$0
Centennial Park Improvements	\$137,500			\$962,500	\$0
Fishing Pier Replacement	\$9,000,000			\$0	\$0
Kester Park Improvements	\$181,500			\$306,288	\$964,212
Mitchell Moore Improvements	\$411,820			\$0	\$0
North Pompano Park Renovations	\$3,039,825			\$0	\$0
Senior Citizens Center	\$4,824,800			\$0	\$0

<u>Capital Improvement Project</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	<u>FY21-22</u>	<u>FY22-23</u>
Ultimate Sports Park	\$1,431,000			\$3,090,000	\$0
Youth Sports Complex	\$8,316,000			\$2,772,000	\$0
Fire Emergency Operations Center	\$1,726,200			\$13,445,412	\$3,638,388
Fire Station 114 (New Fire Station)	\$4,356,810			\$0	\$0
Fire Station 52	\$214,050			\$3,302,660	\$1,772,340
Fire Station 61	\$3,956,310			\$0	\$0
Public Safety Complex	\$396,000			\$3,144,960	\$2,630,040
Beach Lifeguard Towers/Headquarters Renovation	\$1,430,000			\$0	\$0
<u>Total GO Bond Projects</u>	\$72,979,585			\$40,053,462	\$29,824,463