

# **MEMORANDUM**

AGENDA ITEM #7g

DATE: MAY 4, 2009

TO: COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ADOPTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT

## Introduction

On April 21 2009, Council staff received adopted plan amendment #09-RWSP1 (previously 08-RWSP1) to the City of Miami Springs Comprehensive Plan for review of consistency with the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida (SRPP)*. The proposed amendment #09-RWSP1 was reviewed at the October 6, 2008 Council meeting and found to be generally consistent with the *SRPP*, except for the amendments to the Infrastructure Element (cited *SRPP* Goals 7 and 15, and Policies 7.1 and 15.2). Staff review is undertaken pursuant to the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Rules 9J-5 and 9J-11, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

## Community Profile

The City of Miami Springs, originally known as Country Club Estates, was founded by Glen Hammond Curtiss and James Bright in the 1920s. Curtiss and Bright were also the founders of the Cities of Hialeah and Opa-Locka. The area was used as an aerial training "bombing range" by U.S. pilots during World War I. Here Curtiss began to develop his planned residential community, Country Club Estates, using the City of Coral Gables as a model. Miami Springs continued as a small, mostly residential community until after World War II. The airplane industry was a major factor in the economic growth of the Town, which in 1962 became the City of Miami Springs. Since that time, economic growth has remained fairly stable. The population of the City was 13,643 in 2007, a 0.5% decrease in population from the year 2000. Miami Springs' triangular boundaries include: Miami International Airport to the south, the Miami canal to the north, and the Florida East Coast Railway canal on the west. Local governments surrounding the City include Hialeah to the north and northeast, Virginia Gardens and Unincorporated Miami-Dade County to the south, east, and west. A general location of the City is shown in Attachment 1.

#### Water Supply Planning

The text amendments in this adopted package have been transmitted pursuant to 2005 Growth Management Legislation. Chapter 163.3177(6)(c) of the Florida Statutes requires local governments to adopt a Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) into their Comprehensive Plan within 18 months after the jurisdictional Water Management District approves a Regional Water Supply Plan or its update. The Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan (LECWSP) Update was approved by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) on February 15, 2007. Therefore, the deadline for local governments within the Lower East Coast jurisdiction to adopt a Work Plan was August 15, 2008.

The Work Plan is intended for local governments to identify and plan for water supply facilities and sources needed for existing and new development or population. The emphasis on the preparation of the Work Plan is to coordinate local comprehensive planning with the Regional Water Supply Plan, as well as promote coordination among local governments, the SFWMD, and water supply utilities within and across local government jurisdictions. The Work Plan should address the following, related to water supply planning: regional and local issues; current and projected population, water supply, and demand; Level of Service (LOS) Standards; conservation and reuse; alternative water supply (AWS); and capital improvement updates for implementation.

The Goals, Objectives, and Policies (GOPs) of a local government's Comprehensive Plan are required to reflect adoption and content of the Work Plan. The Infrastructure, Capital Improvements, Intergovernmental Coordination, Conservation, and Future Land Use Elements may need to be revised for consistency with water supply planning.

# City of Miami Springs Work Plan

The Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department (MDWASD) provides potable water to the residents of Miami Springs through a retail service agreement. In addition, MDWASD serves approximately 90 percent of County residents within the Urban Development Boundary (UDB). Since the City is dependent upon MDWASD for current and future water supply needs, the City's Work Plan has been drafted for consistency with the Miami-Dade County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (2008).

The City's Work Plan describes its service area relationship with MDWASD, provides data and analysis on current and projected water supply and demand through 2030, and expresses the need to revise potable water Level of Service (LOS) standards and support conservation and reuse initiatives identified in the Miami-Dade County Work Plan.

# Summary of Staff Analysis

Adopted amendment package #09-RWSP1 was adopted as proposed with revisions based on the November 14, 2008 Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) Report issued by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA). In response, the City revised Policies in the Future Land Use, Infrastructure, Conservation, and Intergovernmental Coordination Elements to adopt, implement, and update its Work Plan; coordinate and verify water supply needs information; protect water quality in traditional and new AWS sources; and ensure that adequate water supply is available to serve new development.

Staff analysis confirms that the adopted amendments are generally compatible with and supportive of the Goals and Policies of the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida*.

The City of Miami Springs Council unanimously approved (5-0) the transmittal of the adopted amendments at its March 23, 2009 meeting.

#### Recommendation

Find City of Miami Springs adopted amendment #09-RWSP1 generally consistent with the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida* (*SRPP*). Approve this staff report for transmittal to the Florida Department of Community Affairs.

# **Attachment 1**



