

TOWN OF MIAMI LAKES, FLORIDA WORKSHOP MEETING

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AGENDA Workshop March 19, 2019 6:30 PM Government Center 66901 Main Street Miami Lakes, Florida 33014

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call**
- 3. Pledge of Allegiance/Moment of Silence**
- 4. Public Comment**

All comments or questions from the attending public to the Council shall be directed to the Mayor, in a courteous tone. No person other than the Council and the person recognized by the Mayor as having the floor, shall be permitted to enter into discussion without the permission of the Mayor. To ensure the orderly conduct and efficiency of the meeting, public comments shall be limited to three (3) minutes maximum per person; however, the Mayor may authorize the extension of the aforesaid time frame, and any extension shall apply to other individuals speaking on the same subject.

No clapping, applauding, heckling, verbal outburst in support of, or in opposition to a speaker or his/her remarks shall be permitted. Should a member of the audience become unruly, or behave in any manner that disrupts the orderly and efficient conduct of the meeting, the Mayor is given the right and the authority to require such person to leave the Council Chambers.

As a courtesy to others, all electronic devices must be set to silent mode to avoid disruption of the proceedings.

- 5. Items for Discussion:**
 - A. SolSmart Designation to Town of Miami Lakes
 - B. E-Scooters
- 6. Adjournment**

This meeting is open to the public. A copy of this Agenda and the backup therefore, has been posted on the Town of Miami Lakes Website at www.miamilakes-fl.gov and is available at Town Hall, 6601 Main Street, Miami Lakes 33014. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, all persons who are disabled and who need special accommodations to participate in this meeting because of that disability should contact Town Hall at 305-364-6100 two days prior to the meeting.

Anyone wishing to appeal any decision made by the Miami Lakes Town Council with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose, may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

Any member of the public wishing to speak on a public hearing matter on this Agenda or under public comments for items not on this Agenda, should fill out a speaker card and provide it to the Town Clerk, prior to commencement of the meeting. Any person presenting documents to the Town Council should provide the Town Clerk with a minimum of 12 copies.



Town of Miami Lakes Memorandum

To: Honorable Mayor and Councilmembers
From: Edward Pidermann, Town Manager
Subject: SolSmart Designation to Town of Miami Lakes
Date: 3/19/2019

Recommendation:

The Town Council has directed staff to evaluate the possibility of seeking designation as a solar friendly community by SolSmart, a national designation program created to recognize communities that have taken key steps to address local barriers to solar energy, and foster the growth of mature local solar markets. During this workshop, the different levels of designation, bronze, silver and gold, will be discussed, along with the changes to the code that would be required in order for the Town to reach each level.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

SolSmart Presentation

SolSmart Zoning Review



NATIONALLY DISTINGUISHED. **LOCALLY POWERED.**

SolSmart Program

- SolSmart is a **national designation program** created to **recognize communities** that have taken key steps to address local **barriers to solar energy** and foster the **growth of mature local solar markets**.

- **Solsmart is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy's Solar Energy Technologies Office (SETO).**
- It provides **no-cost technical assistance** from a team of national experts to evaluate local government programs and practices that impact solar markets **and to find opportunities for improvement.**
- It seeks to **increase installed solar capacity** by **reducing the "soft costs" of solar such as permitting, financing, and installation, thus** making it easier for local residents and businesses to acquire solar .

Solsmart BRONZE Designation



A community must meet the overall program requirements, earn 20 points each in the permitting, planning, zoning, and development regulation categories, and achieve an additional 20 points across all remaining categories.

Solsmart SILVER Designation



A community must first achieve the requirements for SolSmart Bronze, then meet additional requirements in planning, zoning and development regulations and inspection procedures, and earn 100 points total across all categories.

Solsmart GOLD Designation



A community must first achieve the requirements for SolSmart Silver, then meet one additional requirement in permitting and achieve 200 points total across all categories

- Cities that achieve any designation level will receive national recognition through the SolSmart website, media campaign mentions, and other means

Local SolSmart Communities

GOLD:

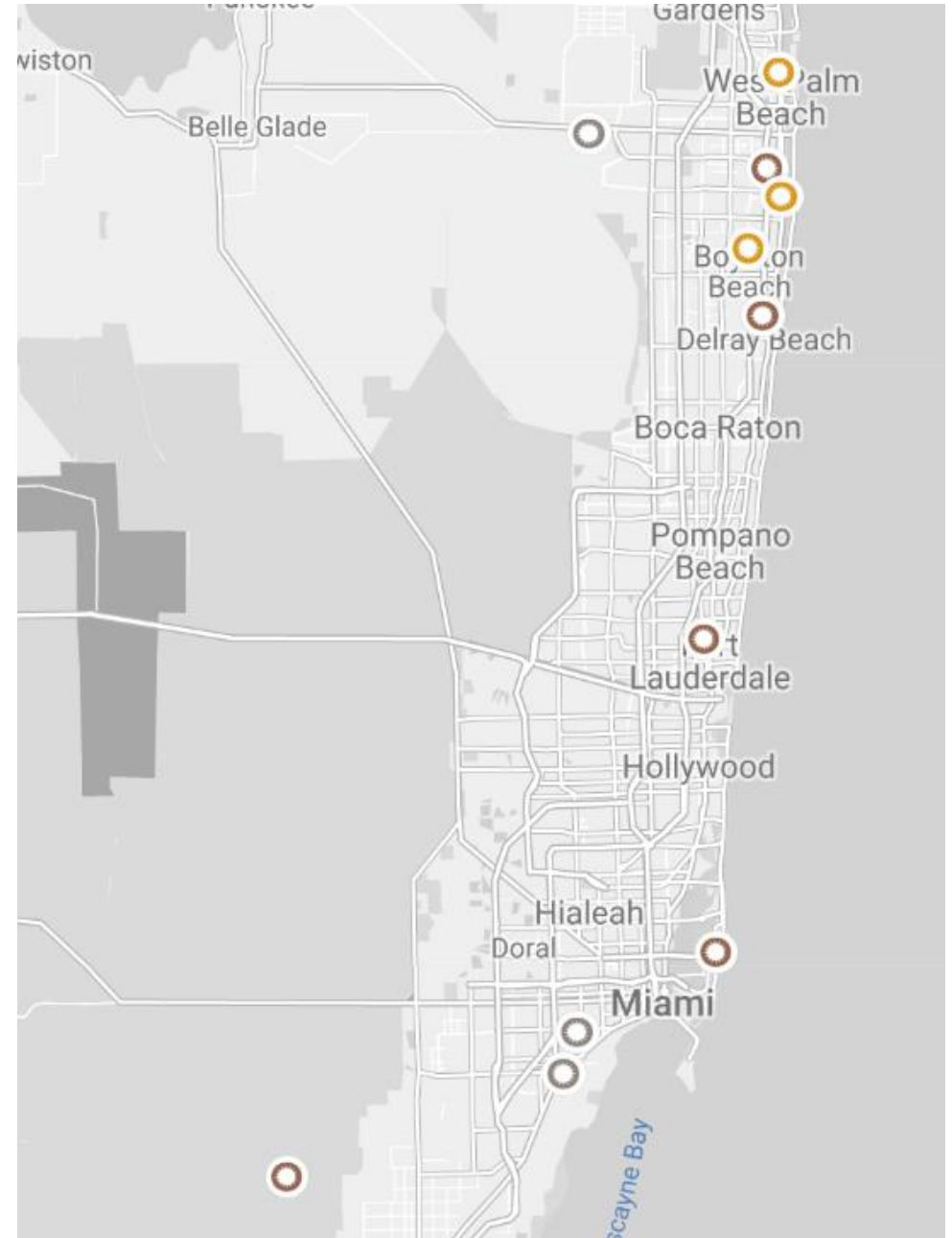
- West Palm Beach
- Lantana
- Boynton Beach

SILVER:

- Palm Beach County
- Pinecrest
- South Miami

BRONZE

- Miami-Dade County
- Broward County
- Miami Beach
- Delray Beach
- Lakeworth



Where We Are

- In the process of achieving Bronze
 - Fundamental Categories
 - 60 points for Permitting
 - 10 points for Planning and Zoning
 - Special Focus Categories
 - 60 points for Inspection
 - 20 points for Construction
 - 25 points for Community Engagement
 - 15 points for Market Development and Finance

Beyond Bronze Designation

- Either Silver or Gold designation would require changes to the Zoning regulations including:
 - Adding definitions of Solar Energy systems, including rooftop, large medium and small scale systems Solar photovoltaic and solar hot water,
 - Adding solar as an accessory use in all districts,
 - Allowing solar equipment to be visible from the street,
 - Providing and allowance or exempting solar equipment from maximum height requirements,
 - Allowing areas covered by ground mounted systems to count as impervious area in lot coverage calculations,
 - Allowing ground mounted solar systems to meet setback requirement of other accessory structures,
 - Adding language to treat solar installations as mechanical equipment,



"Capture a Miami Lakes Moment" Photo Contest - 2nd Place - Daniel Rodriguez

ZONING REVIEW –Miami Lakes, FL



PZD-1a: Review zoning requirements and identify restrictions that intentionally or unintentionally prohibit solar PV development. Compile findings in a memo. (Required)

To assist your community, the national solar experts at SolSmart have conducted a review of your community's zoning code to assess possible barriers (i.e. height restrictions, set-back requirements, etc.) and gaps related to solar PV development. Below, please find the outcome of their review. By reading the narrative, reviewing the example code language provided, and signing the statement at the bottom of the page, your community will satisfy PZD-1a and be one step closer to achieving SolSmart designation.

Key Findings

Sec. 13-311(6) Design and Architectural Standards:

All buildings and associated landscaping should, to the greatest extent possible, be oriented and placed to minimize direct daily sunlight on walls and windows during the May—October period, and maximize solar exposure of the roof area year-round.

Sec. 13-1504 (3)

Central air conditioning or mechanical equipment located on the roof shall also be substantially screened from view at eye level (five feet six inches above grade) from adjoining properties. Roof-mounted solar powered water heaters, if possible, shall be installed so that they are not visible at eye level (five feet six inches above grade) from the front or side streets.

Sec. 13-869. - Accessory buildings and accessory structures.

“The maximum height of accessory buildings and accessory structures shall be one story, but in no case shall exceed 20 feet”.

Sec. 13-871. - Lot coverage and maximum impervious area.

The maximum lot coverage of all buildings shall be 70 percent. The maximum impervious area on a site shall be 85 percent.

Sec. 13-869. - Accessory buildings and accessory structures.

Accessory buildings and accessory structures shall not be permitted in the front or street side setbacks, and shall be at least five feet from rear and interior side property lines.

Potential barriers in current code language

Section(s)	Element	Reviewer Comments	Example(s) from other codes	Priority level
	Ex. Setbacks, Height Restrictions, Definition, etc.			

Potential gaps in current code language

Element	Reviewer Comments	Example(s) from other codes	Priority level
Definition	<p>The zoning code provides no definition for solar energy systems except solar water heater is mentioned under mechanical equipment. Some municipalities define different types of solar energy, so they can be treated differently, and so that requirements and applicability are clear. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooftop solar and ground mounted solar • Large, medium and small-scale systems • Solar photovoltaic and solar hot water 	<p>More permissive option: “Solar Energy System: An energy system that consists of one or more solar collection devices, solar energy related ‘balance of system’ equipment, and other associated infrastructure with the primary intention of generating electricity, storing electricity, or otherwise converting solar energy to a different form of energy. Solar energy systems may generate energy in excess of the energy requirements of a property if it is to be sold back to a public utility in accordance with the law.” Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework DVRPC) (Section 2, p.9)</p> <p>Less permissive option: “Solar Energy System: An energy system which converts solar energy to usable thermal, mechanical, chemical, or electrical energy to meet all or a significant part of a structure’s energy requirements.” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC) (Section 2, p.9)</p>	High (The definition forms the basis of understanding the solar ordinance.)
Accessory Use and Structures	Solar energy systems are not listed as a by right accessory use all in all districts in the list of general provisions applicable to all zones	Option A: Use tables listing different solar energy types as an accessory use in a major zoning districts with respective regulations.	High (Including solar energy systems in the list of permitted accessory uses and

		Model Zoning for the Regulation of Solar Energy Systems (p. 6, 7) Refer to Appendix A below Option B: “Solar Energy Systems as described in this Article are permitted in all zoning districts as an accessory use to a permitted principal use subject to the standards for accessory uses in the applicable zoning district and the specific criteria set forth in this article.” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC) (Section 3, p. 10)	structures in all major districts may reduce system costs, expedite installations, and increase development locally.)
Height	Consider providing an allowance for or exempting solar energy systems from maximum building height in all districts.	Most permissive option: “For a roof-mounted system installed on a flat roof, the highest point of the system shall be permitted to exceed the district’s height limit of up to fifteen (10) feet above the rooftop to which it is attached.” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC) Less permissive option: Municipalities can be more restrictive than this, though it is not recommended that they limit to less than six (6) feet above the rooftop surface.” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC)	High (Where there is not an allowance or exemption, and where buildings are constructed to a zoning district’s max height, those buildings may be prevented from retrofitting solar.
Lot Coverage	The code does not have any allowances for ground mounted solar systems to be counted towards the pervious requirement. Sec. 13-871. - Lot coverage and maximum impervious area. The maximum impervious area on a site shall be 85 percent.	Most permissive option: “For purposes of determining compliance with building coverage standards of the applicable zoning district, the total horizontal projection area of all ground-mounted and freestanding solar collectors, including solar photovoltaic cells, panels, arrays, inverters, shall be considered pervious coverage so long as pervious conditions are maintained underneath the solar photovoltaic cells, panels, and arrays” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC) (Section 4, p.14)	Medium (Counting solar energy systems against lot coverage could limit the implementation of freestanding solar energy systems, especially if the lot in question is near the maximum lot coverage allowed under the code.)

		<p>Less permissive option: “For purposes of determining compliance with building coverage standards of the applicable zoning district, the total horizontal projection area of all ground-mounted and freestanding solar collectors, including solar photovoltaic cells, panels, arrays, inverters and solar hot air or water collector devices, shall be considered ____% impervious coverage. For example, if the total horizontal projection of a solar energy system is 100 square feet, XX square feet shall count towards the impervious coverage standard. For a tracking array or other moveable system, the horizontal Medium (Counting solar energy systems against lot coverage could limit the implementation of freestanding solar energy systems, especially if the lot in question is near the maximum lot coverage allowed under the code.) projection area shall be calculated at a 33-degree tilt angle” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC) (Section 4, p.14</p>	
Setbacks	<p>Miami Lakes may want to include dimensional requirements for ground mounted systems such as setbacks from the property line. Sec. 13-869. -Accessory buildings and accessory structures. Accessory buildings and accessory structures shall not be permitted in the front or street side setbacks, and shall be at least five feet from rear and interior side property lines.</p>	<p>More permissive: “The location of the Ground-Mounted System shall meet all applicable accessory-use setback requirements of the district in which it is located.” (Renewable Energy Ordinance Framework, DVRPC) (Section 4, p.13)</p> <p>Less permissive option: “All Ground-Mounted Systems shall be set back a distance of X feet from any property line in a residential zoning district or in conformance with the area and bulk standards for accessory</p>	<p>Low (Municipalities that treat ground-mounted systems as accessory use structures (this is how they may be permitted) can use accessory use regulations for setback (and also height) of ground-mounted systems.)</p>



Town of Miami Lakes Memorandum

To: Honorable Mayor and Councilmembers
From: Edward Pidermann, Town Manager
Subject: E-Scooters
Date: 3/19/2019

Recommendation:

The U.S. dockless mobility market first started in 2016 with dockless bike-sharing. Dockless bike-share quickly spread across the U.S, as it made it easier for local government agencies to provide alternative modes of transportation to their communities. Over the past few years the dockless mobility market has been shifting from bike-sharing to scooter-sharing and many companies, who first began offering bike-share are now switching to full scooter-share companies. Since 2016, the Town has worked with two bike-share companies, Spin and Lime, which have left the dockless bike-share market and are transitioning their company's focus solely on dockless scooter-sharing.

The purpose of this workshop is to inform the Town Council on how other local south Florida cities are addressing e-scooter mobility, it's safety, ways to manage e-scooter sharing programs and to discuss if the Town would like to explore a dockless e-scooter share pilot program.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Scooters presentation

TOML E-Scooter Mobility Workshop



Benefits of E-Scooters

- ▶ The benefits of the E-Scooters are:
- ▶ Add another mobility option for residents;
- ▶ Assist with first and last mile connections;
- ▶ Reduce need for cars;
- ▶ Have a smaller carbon footprint;
- ▶ Reduce travel time compared to walking and effort of biking.

Ordinance Summaries from Local Cities in South Florida

City	Speed Requirements	Allowed Use	Restricted Areas	Type of Agreement	Parking	Additional Safety
Miami Beach	Speed may not exceed 8 mph on sidewalks or bike paths	Allowed on sidewalks or bicycle path except where prohibited by ordinance and must restrict max. speed to 8 mph	Motorized mobility devices are not authorized to be used at many areas with high pedestrian traffic, such as Lincoln Road Mall, Baywalk, South Pointe Park, etc.	Does not specify	Does not specify	Does not specify
Fort Lauderdale	Sets top speed of 15 mph on sidewalks	Allowed to be used on sidewalks	Does not specify	Grants operators the right to operate through permitting and license agreement	Requires that parking not impede others	Prohibits rentals of person under 16 years of age without also providing or requiring the use of a helmet and encourages the use of helmets for those over 16 years
Coral Gables	Scooters have a maximum speed of 15 mph	Allowed to be used on sidewalks	Not allowed Miracle Mile and Giralda Plaza, or where prohibited by official posting	No one can operate any shared mobility device without a city-executed memorandum. If a mobility provider places devices without MOU they are fines \$500/day each day the operator is in violation.	Requires parking not to impede with others	Does not specify
City of Miami	Ordinance does not state	Only allows motorized scooters or bikes to be used on paved roadways for cars, trucks, and buses	Does not specify	Does not specify	Scooters and bikes may be parked in grassy areas and along pedestrian walkways and may be parked any place where they will not inconvenience others	Does not specify

Safety Research- Local Impacts

- ▶ Since the City of Ft. Lauderdale's launch in November 2018, they have completed over 400,000 rides.
- ▶ As of February 2019, the City of Ft. Lauderdale Fire Rescue has documented 35 scooter related injuries- 4 of which were label extremely serious.
- ▶ The worst case documented occurred Dec. 28th, 2018, where a female rider was misinformed by the Lime app, which prompted her to ride on the road and was struck by a vehicle. Per the city ordinance it is required that e-scooters are used on city sidewalk and are banned from being used on roadways with other motorized traffic.
- ▶ E-Scooter Mobility is a new technology, information on safety is scarce and there is not much local data available yet regarding this topic.

Safety Research- U.S. Cities

- ▶ Two UCLA hospitals studied had 249 e-scooter-related emergency room visits over a 12 month period.
 - ▶ 91.6 percent of victims were scooter riders, 8.4 percent were pedestrians:
 - ▶ 10.8% of patients were under 18 years of age;
 - ▶ 4.4% were documented wearing a helmet;
 - ▶ 0.05% were perceived to be intoxicated.
 - ▶ Majority of patients documented did not wear a helmet while riding the scooter and 40% of injuries documented were head related injuries.
 - ▶ 94% of the admitted patients were discharged to go home and of the 6% that were admitted, only two patients were admitted into intensive care.
 - ▶ Same period: 195 visits for bicycle injuries and 181 for pedestrian injuries.

Safety Research- U.S. Cities

- ▶ In 2017 the City of Portland Oregon held a 4 month scooter pilot program.
- ▶ During the pilot program the city reported over 700K trips were used by 2,034 e-scooters.
- ▶ According the pilot program report, e-scooter injuries only accounted for **5%** of total traffic related crashes.
- ▶ The report found that almost 30% of Portlanders used scooters to commute.
- ▶ The report concluded that the major issue with scooters were riders illegally riding on the sidewalk and incorrect scooter parking. According to the city, the 15 mph speeds are best to be used on designated bicycle facilities and low speed roads.

Methods to Improve Scooter Safety

- ▶ Scooter users will be required to wear a helmet.
- ▶ Scooters may only go up to a maximum speed of 15 mph; we will inquire if mobility companies can adjust device speeds to 10mph
- ▶ Scooter users must have a valid driver's license or learner's permit and be at least 16 years of age.
- ▶ Scooters must be used on the sidewalks, designated bike facilities, or low speed roadways of 25 mph or less.
- ▶ Scooters will not be allowed to be used in areas with high pedestrian traffic; like Main Street or in town shopping centers.
- ▶ Scooters must have always-on front and back lights that are visible at night.
- ▶ Scooters should be equipped with fully-enclosed and tamper-proof brake cables.

Measures to Successfully Manage TOML Shared Mobility Program

- ▶ Data Requirements: Operators will provide monthly data reports to the Town. Reports at a minimum should include:
 - ▶ Number of dockless mobility devices;
 - ▶ Number of trips/month;
 - ▶ Total number of miles traveled/month;
 - ▶ Origin and Destination Maps.
- ▶ Operation and Maintenance Requirements
 - ▶ Operators should, at a minimum, rebalance and organize dockless fleet twice a week.
 - ▶ Operators should remove inoperable, damaged or misplaced dockless mobility units within 2 hours of receipt of complaint, between the hours of 7:00 am to 7:00 pm, seven days a week.
- ▶ Require MOU to operate within the Town.
- ▶ Set cap on amount of devices:
 - ▶ 150 dockless mobility device cap.
- ▶ Customer Service Requirements:
 - ▶ Customer Privacy Data;
 - ▶ Customize app interface to inform users of Town rules on use of dockless mobility devices.

Questions and Discussion