

R5 U COLLINS CANAL HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 2 OF THE RESILIENCY CODE, ENTITLED "ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES," ARTICLE XIII, ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION," SECTION 2.13.9, ENTITLED "HISTORIC DESIGNATION," AT SUBSECTION (E)(I), ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION SITES (HPS)," BY DESIGNATING THE COLLINS CANAL LOCATED BETWEEN BISCAYNE BAY AND LAKE PANCOAST AS AN HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS "COLLINS CANAL," AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING THAT THE CITY'S ZONING MAP SHALL BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE; ADOPTING THE DESIGNATION REPORT ATTACHED HERETO AS APPENDIX "A"; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, REPEALER, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Applicable Area:

MIAMI BEACH

COMMISSION MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Commission
FROM: Interim City Manager Rickelle Williams
DATE: July 24, 2024 5:03 p.m. Second Reading Public Hearing

TITLE: COLLINS CANAL HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION
AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 2 OF THE RESILIENCY CODE, ENTITLED "ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES," ARTICLE XIII, ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION," SECTION 2.13.9, ENTITLED "HISTORIC DESIGNATION," AT SUBSECTION (E)(I), ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION SITES (HPS)," BY DESIGNATING THE COLLINS CANAL LOCATED BETWEEN BISCAYNE BAY AND LAKE PANCOAST AS AN HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS "COLLINS CANAL," AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING THAT THE CITY'S ZONING MAP SHALL BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE; ADOPTING THE DESIGNATION REPORT ATTACHED HERETO AS APPENDIX "A"; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, REPEALER, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

RECOMMENDATION

The Administration recommends that the City Commission adopt the ordinance.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

On April 12, 2022, the Historic Preservation Board (or "HPB") passed a motion (7-0), directing the Planning Department to prepare a Preliminary Evaluation and Recommendation Report relative to the possible historic designation of Collins Canal as an individual historic structure.

On November 8, 2022, the HPB reviewed a Preliminary Evaluation and Recommendation Report relative to the possible designation of Collins Canal and directed staff to prepare a formal Designation Report.

Pursuant to section 118-591(b) of the City Code, on November 9, 2022 the City Commission was advised of the action of the HPB via Letter to Commission (LTC) 471-2022.

On June 13, 2023, the HPB transmitted the attached Designation Report, pertaining to the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure, to the Planning Board and City Commission with a favorable recommendation.

HISTORIC DESIGNATION PROCESS

The process of historic structure designation is delineated in section 2.13.9 of the Land Development Regulations of the City Code (LDR's). The following is a summary of the designation process:

Step One: A request for designation is made either by the City Commission, the Historic

Preservation Board, other agencies and organizations as listed in the Land Development Regulations of the City Code, or the property owners involved. Proposals for designation shall include a completed application form available from the Planning Department.

Step Two: The Planning Department prepares a preliminary evaluation report with recommendations for consideration by the Board.

Step Three: The Historic Preservation Board considers the preliminary evaluation to determine if proceeding with a designation report is warranted.

The designation report is a historical and architectural analysis of the proposed district or site. The report:

- 1) describes the historic, architectural and/or archeological significance of the property or subject area proposed for Historical Site or District designation;
- 2) recommends Evaluation Guidelines to be used by the Board to evaluate the appropriateness and compatibility of proposed Developments affecting the designated Site or District; and
- 3) will serve as an attachment to the Land Development Regulations of the City Code.

Step Four: The City Commission is notified of the Board's decision and the initial boundaries proposed for designation. Within 60 days of the vote of the Historic Preservation Board to direct the Planning Department to prepare a designation report, the City Commission may, by a five-sevenths (5/7ths) vote, deny or modify the proposed request for designation.

Step Five: The designation report is presented to the Historic Preservation Board at a public hearing. If the Board determines that the proposed site or district satisfies the requirements for designation as set forth in the Land Development Regulations of the City Code, the Board transmits a recommendation in favor of designation to the Planning Board and City Commission.

Step Six: The Planning Board will hold a public hearing on the proposed designation, and shall consider the proposed historic designation as an amendment to the Land Development Regulations of the City Code and, subsequently, transmit its recommendation to the City Commission.

Step Seven: The City Commission may adopt an amendment to the Land Development Regulations of the City Code by a five-sevenths (5/7ths) majority vote, which thereby designates the Historic Preservation Site or Historic District after one (1) public hearing for a parcel of land less than ten (10) contiguous acres or after two (2) public hearings for a parcel of land that is more than ten (10) contiguous acres.

ANALYSIS

Based on the analysis and considerations outlined in the attached Collins Canal Historic Structure Designation Report, the Administration is supportive of the proposed ordinance amendment.

PLANNING BOARD REVIEW

On January 30, 2024, the Planning Board held a public hearing and transmitted the proposed ordinance to the City Commission with a favorable recommendation (5-0).

UPDATE

On February 21, 2024, the City Commission approved the subject ordinance at First Reading, with no changes, and scheduled a Second Reading public hearing for April 3, 2024. Additionally, in accordance with section 2.4.1.c.1 of the Land Development Regulations of the City Code, the City Commission waived the applicable fees based on circumstances unique to the proposed amendment.

On April 3, 2024, the City Commission discussed the proposed ordinance at Second Reading and referred it to the Land Use and Sustainability Committee (LUSC) for further discussion. On June 10, 2024 the LUSC recommended that the City Commission adopt the ordinance and designate Collins Canal as an Historic Site.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

N/A

Does this Ordinance require a Business Impact Estimate? No
(FOR ORDINANCES ONLY)

The Business Impact Estimate (BIE) was published on 03/21/2024 and 7/5/2024. See BIE at:
<https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/city-hall/city-clerk/meeting-notices/>

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONCLUSION

The Administration recommends the City Commission adopt the ordinance.

Applicable Area

South Beach

**Is this a “Residents Right to Know” item,
pursuant to City Code Section 2-17?**

Yes

**Is this item related to a G.O. Bond
Project?**

No

**Was this Agenda Item initially requested by a lobbyist which, as defined in Code Sec. 2-481,
includes a principal engaged in lobbying?** No

If so, specify the name of lobbyist(s) and principal(s):

Department

Planning

Sponsor(s)

Historic Preservation Board

Co-sponsor(s)

Collins Canal Historic Site Designation

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 2 OF THE RESILIENCY CODE, ENTITLED "ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES," ARTICLE XIII, ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION," SECTION 2.13.9, ENTITLED "HISTORIC DESIGNATION," AT SUBSECTION (e)(i), ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION SITES (HPS)," BY DESIGNATING THE COLLINS CANAL LOCATED BETWEEN BISCAYNE BAY AND LAKE PANCOAST AS AN HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS "COLLINS CANAL," AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING THAT THE CITY'S ZONING MAP SHALL BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE; ADOPTING THE DESIGNATION REPORT ATTACHED HERETO AS APPENDIX "A"; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, REPEALER, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2023, the Historic Preservation Board held a public hearing and transmitted a favorable recommendation (5 to 0, with 2 members absent) for the designation of the Collins Canal Local Historic Site to the Planning Board and City Commission; and

WHEREAS, on January 31, 2024, the Planning Board held a public hearing and transmitted a favorable recommendation (5 to 0) for the designation of the Collins Canal Local Historic Site to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Department has recommended in favor of this amendment to the Land Development Regulations of the City Code; and

WHEREAS, these recommendations of approval for the designation of Collins Canal as an Historic Site were based upon the information documented in the Designation Report prepared by the City of Miami Beach Planning Department attached hereto as Appendix "A"; and

WHEREAS, the amendments set forth below are necessary to accomplish all of the above objectives.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE.

That the Collins Canal (excluding seawalls or similar structures and bridges) from Biscayne Bay on the west to Lake Pancoast on the east as described herein, is hereby designated as an Historic Site of the City of Miami Beach and shall be known as "Collins Canal". That the Designation Report attached hereto as Appendix "A" is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT OF SUBSECTION 2.13.9(e)(i).

That Subsection (i), entitled "Historic preservation sites (HPS)," of Section 2.13.9, entitled "Historic Designation," of Article XIII, entitled "Historic Preservation," of Chapter 2, entitled "Administration and Review Procedures," of the Land Development Regulations of the City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2.13.9. Historic Designation.

* * *

(e) Historic preservation sites and districts include:

(i) Historic preservation sites (HPS).

* * *

18. HPS-18: Collins Canal: The portion of the Collins Canal, from water's edge to water's edge excluding seawalls and similar structures and bridges, between Biscayne Bay on the west and Lake Pancoast on the east.

SECTION 3. CODIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Mayor and City Commission of the City of Miami Beach, and it is hereby ordained that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made part of the Code of the City of Miami Beach, Florida. The sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intention, and, the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section", "article", or other appropriate word.

SECTION 4. REPEALER.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, clause or provision of this Ordinance is held invalid, the remainder shall not be affected by such invalidity.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect ten days following adoption.

PASSED and **ADOPTED** this ____ day of _____, 2024.

ATTEST:

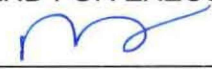
Rafael E. Granado, City Clerk

First Reading: February 21, 2024
Second Reading: April 3, 2024

Verified By: _____
Thomas R. Mooney, AICP
Planning Director

Steven Meiner
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO
FORM AND LANGUAGE
AND FOR EXECUTION



City Attorney NK Date 2-12-24

COLLINS CANAL HISTORIC STRUCTURE DESIGNATION REPORT



Photograph view of palms on Collins Canal, 1931

PREPARED BY
CITY OF MIAMI BEACH PLANNING DEPARTMENT
FEBRUARY 21, 2024

CITY OF MIAMI BEACH
HISTORIC STRUCTURE DESIGNATION REPORT
COLLINS CANAL

PREPARED BY

City of Miami Beach Planning Department

MIAMI BEACH CITY COMMISSION

Steven Meiner, Mayor

Commissioners:

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Laura Dominguez

Alex J. Fernandez

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CITY OF MIAMI BEACH
HISTORIC STRUCTURE DESIGNATION REPORT
COLLINS CANAL

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I. REQUEST

On April 12, 2022, the Historic Preservation Board passed a motion (7-0), directing the Planning Department to prepare a Preliminary Evaluation and Recommendation Report relative to the possible historic designation of Collins Canal as an individual historic structure.

On November 8, 2022, the Historic Preservation Board reviewed a Preliminary Evaluation and Recommendation Report relative to the possible designation of Collins Canal and directed staff to prepare a Formal Designation Report.

Pursuant to section 118-591(b) of the City Code, on November 9, 2022 the City Commission was advised of the action of the Historic Preservation Board via LTC 471-2022.

On June 13, 2023, the HPB transmitted the attached designation report, pertaining to the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure, to the Planning Board and City Commission with a favorable recommendation.

On January 30, 2024, the Planning Board transmitted the attached designation report, pertaining to the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure, to the City Commission with a favorable recommendation.

II. DESIGNATION PROCESS

The process of historic designation is delineated in section 2.13.9 of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code and outlined below:

Step One: A request for designation is made either by the City Commission, the Historic Preservation Board, other agencies and organizations as listed in the land development regulations, or the property owners involved. Proposals for designation shall include a completed application form available from the Planning Department.

Step Two: The Planning Department prepares a preliminary evaluation report with recommendations for consideration by the Board.

Step Three: The Historic Preservation Board considers the preliminary evaluation to determine if proceeding with a designation report is warranted. The designation report is an historical and architectural analysis of the proposed district or site. The report:

- 1) describes the historic, architectural and/or archeological significance of the property or subject area proposed for Historical Site or District designation;
- 2) recommends Evaluation Guidelines to be used by the Board to evaluate the appropriateness and compatibility of proposed Developments affecting the designated Site or District; and
- 3) will serve as an attachment to the land development regulations.

- Step Four: The City Commission is notified of the Board's decision and the initial boundaries proposed for designation. Within 60 days of the vote of the Historic Preservation Board to direct the Planning Department to prepare a designation report, the City Commission may, by a five-sevenths vote, deny or modify the proposed request for designation.
- Step Five: The designation report is presented to the Historic Preservation Board at a public hearing. If the Board determines that the proposed site or district satisfies the requirements for designation as set forth in the land development regulations, the Board transmits a recommendation in favor of designation to the Planning Board and City Commission.
- Step Six: The Planning Board will hold a public hearing on the proposed designation and shall consider the proposed historic designation as an amendment to the land development regulations and, subsequently, transmit its recommendation to the City Commission.
- Step Seven: The City Commission may adopt an amendment to the land development regulations by a five-sevenths majority vote, which thereby designates the Historic Preservation Site, Structure or District after one public hearing for a parcel of land less than ten contiguous acres or after two public hearings for a parcel of land that is more than ten contiguous acres.

III. RELATION TO ORDINANCE CRITERIA

1. In accordance with section 2.13.9(b) of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code, eligibility for designation is determined on the basis of compliance with the listed criteria set forth below.
 - i. The Historic Preservation Board shall have the authority to recommend that properties be designated as historic buildings, historic structures, historic improvements, historic landscape features, historic interiors (architecturally significant public portions only), historic sites or historic districts if they are significant in the historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic or archeological heritage of the city, the county, state or nation. Such properties shall possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association and meet at least one of the following criteria:
 1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the city, the county, state or nation.
 2. Association with the lives of persons significant in the city's past history.
 3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a historical period, architectural or design style or method of construction.

4. Possesses high artistic values.
 5. Represent the work of a master, serve as an outstanding or representative work of a master designer, architect or builder who contributed to our historical, aesthetic or architectural heritage.
 6. Have yielded or are likely to yield information important in pre-history or history.
 7. Be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
 8. Consist of a geographically definable area that possesses a significant concentration of sites, buildings or structures united by historically significant past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development, whose components may lack individual distinction.
- ii. A building, structure (including the public portions of the interior), improvement or landscape feature may be designated historic even if it has been altered if the alteration is reversible and the most significant architectural elements are intact and repairable.
 - iii. The historic preservation board shall consider if the historic buildings, historic structures, historic improvements, historic landscape features, historic interiors (architecturally significant public portions only), historic sites, or historic districts comply with the sea level rise and resiliency review criteria in section 7.1.2.4 of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code.
2. The proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure is eligible for historic designation as it complies with the criteria as specified in section 2.13.9(b) of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code outlined above. Staff finds that the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure possesses integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.
 - i. Additionally, the proposed Historic Structure complies with the following criteria specified in section 2.13.9(b) of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code outlined above:
 1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the city, the county, state or nation.
Satisfied.
The Collins Canal, completed in 1912, is the oldest surviving manmade structure in the City of Miami Beach and is associated with the initial development period of City as agricultural farmland. The dredging and opening of the Collins Canal and the construction and opening of the Collins Bridge across Biscayne Bay made the island conveniently accessible to mainland Miami and paved the way for Miami Beach's subsequent development as a unique oceanfront resort that significantly benefitted greater Miami and the County, State and Nation.
 2. Association with the lives of persons significant in the city's past history.
Satisfied.

The construction of Collins Canal was part of John Stiles Collins' (1837-1928) agricultural project that began over a century ago. The Collins Canal, Collins Avenue, Collins Park and the John S. Collins Memorial Library (now the Bass Museum of Art) were all named for this visionary Miami Beach pioneer.

7. Be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Partially Satisfied.

A portion of the Collins Canal is located within the Collins Waterfront Architectural District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 15, 2011.

- ii. A building, structure (including the public portions of the interior), improvement or landscape feature may be designated historic even if it has been altered if the alteration is reversible and the most significant architectural elements are intact and repairable.

Satisfied.

The original alignment of the Collins Canal has been maintained since its construction in 1912.

- iii. The historic preservation board shall consider if the historic buildings, historic structures, historic improvements, historic landscape features, historic interiors (architecturally significant public portions only), historic sites, historic districts comply with the sea level rise and resiliency review criteria in section 7.1.2.4 of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code.

Criteria for ordinances, resolutions, or recommendations:

1. Whether the proposal affects an area that is vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise, pursuant to adopted projections.

The unified sea level rise projection for Southeast Florida updated in 2019 projects the anticipated range of sea level rise from 2000 to 2120. The projection highlights three planning horizons:

Short term: by 2040, sea level is projected to rise 10 to 17 inches above 2000 mean sea level.

Medium term: by 2070, sea level is projected to rise 21 to 54 inches above 2000 mean sea level.

Long term: by 2120, sea level is projected to rise 40 to 136 inches above 2000 mean sea level.

The upland areas immediately adjacent to the Collins Canal are especially vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise.

2. Whether the proposal will increase the resiliency of the City with respect to sea level rise.

The proposal complements near, mid-term and long-term efforts to increase the resiliency of the City with respect to sea-level rise. The canal provides for alternative transportation means within the City and serves as an important recreational corridor. Modifications to upland properties in close proximity to the canal will likely be necessary to further the City's resiliency initiatives.

3. Whether the proposal is compatible with the City's sea level rise mitigation and resiliency efforts.

The proposal is compatible with the City's efforts to increase the resiliency of the City with respect to sea-level rise.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure include the portion of the Collins Canal (excluding seawalls or similar structures and bridges) from Biscayne Bay on the west to Lake Pancoast on the east. (MAP 1)

V. PRESENT OWNERS

The present owner of the canal is the City of Miami Beach.

VI. PRESENT USE

Canal/waterway.

VII. PRESENT ZONING

Not Applicable.

VIII. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Miami Beach was originally part of the 65-mile coastal tract that was planted with coconuts in a commercial project by New Jersey investors Henry Lum, Elnathan Field, and Ezra Osborn. Lum purchased from the government the oceanfront land from today's 11th Street to Fisher Island in Miami Beach. Field and Osborn bought from the government the coastal land that extended from the Lum property north to Jupiter and south to Key Biscayne. Together Lum, Field, and Osborn acquired all the coastal land, with minor breaks, between Key Biscayne and Jupiter by early 1883.¹

During the course of three years, over 300,000 coconuts were shipped in from the Caribbean and cast ashore to be planted by a mobile work crew. The first camp site for the coconut planting operations was located in the area of today's Lummus Park. The planters had sown 38,000 coconuts by the fall of 1883, and the camp moved south to Key Biscayne. The subsequent camp sites were located at the Biscayne House of Refuge, just south of today's 72nd Street, and then the Ft.

¹ Howard Kleinberg, Miami Beach (Miami, Florida: Centennial Press, 1994), pp. 10-14.

Lauderdale House of Refuge about nine miles south of the Hillsboro Inlet. By the third year of work, they had planted 334,000 coconuts of the originally proposed 450,000, and the company's finances were virtually exhausted. It was at this point that John Collins, a Quaker and a horticulturalist from New Jersey, was advised of the project. He advanced \$5,000 to his friend Field so that the work could proceed. The coconut planting project was unsuccessful, but it was the first major effort to commercialize Miami Beach.²

In 1896, Collins traveled to Miami to investigate the failed coconut planting project. After examining the Field and Osborn property, he still saw agricultural promise in the coastal tract. Collins bought Osborn's share of the property and became partners with Field in 1907. They established a farm west of Indian Creek roughly between present day 30th Street and 46th Street.³ It was located 1,000 feet west of the ocean and was a mile long and about 700 feet wide. The land clearing for the farm eventually covered 160 acres.



Photograph of the Collins farm, ca. 1908

Farm buildings were constructed on the western shore of Indian Creek at today's 41st Street. Collins planted 2,945 avocado trees in the summer of 1907 and 1908. In 1909, Collins bought Fields' interest and became sole owner of the land from what is now 14th Street to just south of 69th Street between the Atlantic Ocean and Biscayne Bay. In addition to avocado trees, Collins planted potatoes, bananas, and mango trees. By 1913, Collins' farm occupied a full 300 acres, 200 of

² Ruby Leach Carson, "Forty Years of Miami Beach," *Tequesta*, volume XV, 1955, pp. 6-7.

³ Biscayne Engineering Company, Miami Beach Improvement Company, "Plat of the Ocean Front Property," 11 December 1912, sheets 1 and 2.

which were planted with avocado trees. At its peak, there were a total of 10,000 avocado and mango trees growing in the farm's orchard.⁴

"At first it appeared [Collins'] efforts with avocados would parallel the failure of earlier coconut plantings. In the case of avocados, the wind sweeping in off the ocean across the narrow strip and Indian Creek and into his orchards was damaging the crop."⁵ "To protect the young grove from the wind, Collins planted the twin lanes of Australian pine trees which later became Pinetree Drive."⁶



Photograph of the Collins' farm (left), Collins Canal (lower left) & Lake Pancoast (right), 1914

Collins was joined in Florida by his sons Arthur, Lester, and Irving Collins, and his daughter Katherine and her husband, Thomas J. Pancoast. On June 3, 1912, the family formed the Miami Beach Improvement Company.⁷ This appears to be the first official use of the term "Miami Beach", even before the town was incorporated (Miami Beach was incorporated as a town on March 26, 1915, and later as a city on May 1, 1917). The company platted some of their land holdings for sale and also planned two other ambitious projects: a canal linking Indian Creek to Biscayne Bay and a 2.5-mile-long wooden bridge across the bay.

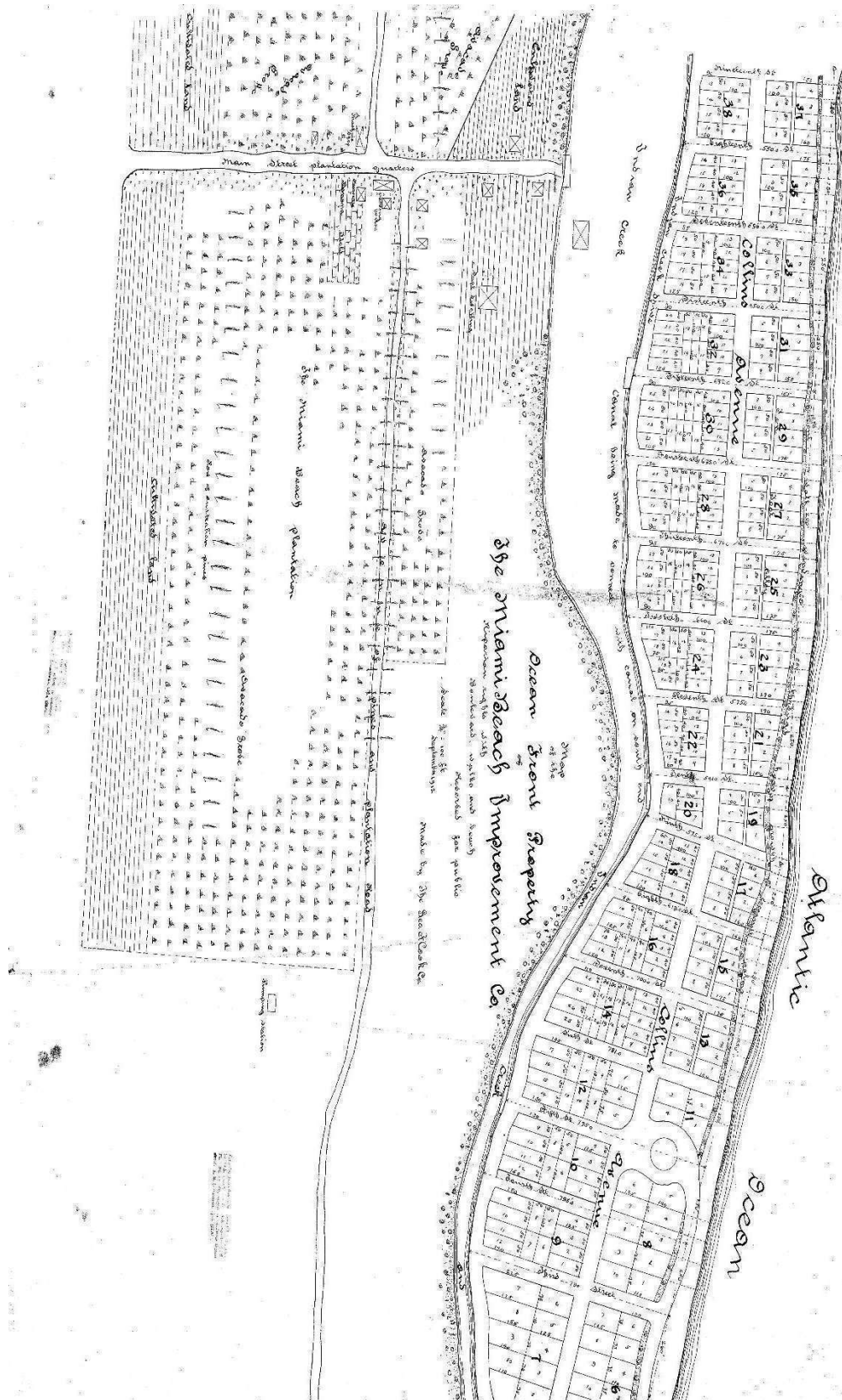
⁴ Charles Edgar Nash, The Magic of Miami Beach (Philadelphia: David McKay Company, 1938), pp.86-89 and 107.

⁵ Kleinberg, p. 24.

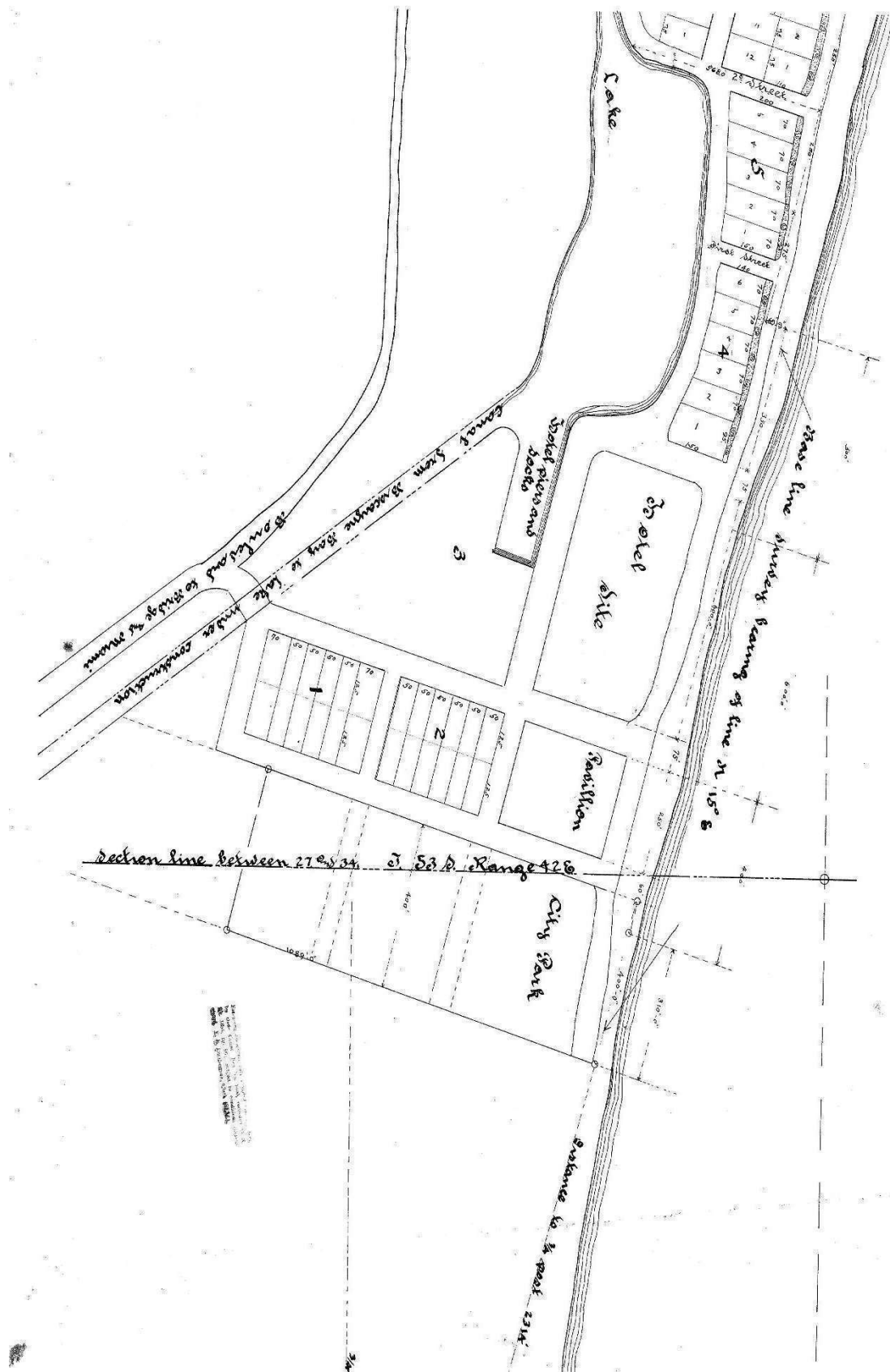
⁶ Carson, p. 8.

⁷ Carson, p. 9.

The railroad that Henry Flagler brought to Miami in 1896 opened the market for Collins' agricultural crops but transporting the crops from the Beach to the trains in Miami was a tedious process. The produce was carried overland to the western edge of the barrier island where it was then barged up a seven-mile loop around the shallows of Biscayne Bay to Miami. In 1911, Collins decided to build the Beach's first canal from Indian Creek to Biscayne Bay to move the crops more easily to market by eliminating the overland route. The canal was cut from a grass-covered pond on the southern edge of Indian Creek (Lake Pancoast), southwest to Biscayne Bay. The arduous task of clearing the land and subsequent work was performed by a mostly black workforce, many from the Bahamas and southern states.



Miami Beach Improvement Company Subdivision, 1912 (Collins farm depicted on the right side)



Miami Beach Improvement Company Subdivision, 1912 (canal noted as under construction)

On July 6, 1912, the following article appeared in the Miami Herald giving great insight into the scale of Collins' plans for Miami Beach, including the nearly completed canal:

**THE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS NOW BEING MADE AT COLLINS' RANCH,
ACROSS BAY**

Besides making one of the greatest citrus fruit plantations in the world, a resort—a miniature Coney Island will be provided—blocks and lots laid out, big hotel to be built, canals cut and bridge across bay to be built—the work now under way and that contemplated.

John S. Collins, of Moorestown, New Jersey, though just about as much at home in Miami, builded better than he knew when he acquired title to some 1,600 acres of land on the peninsula east of the city over two decades ago. Twenty years would seem a long time to wait, ordinarily, before starting to improve a bit of real estate such as that, but Mr. Collins was in no hurry. The investment, it is safe to assume, did not represent such a tremendous amount, bought at the time it was, the taxes were small and it was not until four years ago a start was made on what it is now proposed to make the show place of all show places in Dade county.

Mr. Collins is one of the largest fruit growers and exporters in the United States, having thousands of acres in peaches and other small fruits in Georgia and New Jersey, and eventually his fame in that direction will be extended to include the tropical fruits now so scarce in the northern markets—avocadoes, mangoes and grapefruit.

Much Interest Manifested.

Interest in the Collins ranch has been revived greatly within the last few months by reason of its close association with the bridge that is to be built across the bay, starting from a point about a mile above the city limits. All the holdings formerly standing in the name of J. S. Collins have been transferred to the Miami Beach Improvement Company, which company is also to be the builder of the bridge referred to.

Four years ago the work of improving the tract was begun, it being under charge of Charles Spier, now general manager of the company, and since that time operations have gone on more or less without interruption, 300 acres at present being clear and under cultivation. Each year a certain number of avocadoes and mangoes have been planted until now there are 9,000 Trapp and Pollack avocadoes and 300 Mulgoba mangoes growing, varying from one to four years of age. Last season quite a quantity of the ground was devoted to potatoes, which yielded a total of 17 cars of 400 crate each. In the ocean side of the tract, for more than a mile, are cocoanuts planted at regular intervals.

Cutting Canals.

When it was decided to improve the property, but before thoughts of a bridge across Biscayne Bay had been dreamed of, Mr. Collins concluded a short cut to the ocean beach would be necessary before the proposition could be made as attractive as it should be.

Securing a dredge, a channel was first made from a point out in the bay a quarter of a mile off, just missing the south end of Bull's island [Belle Isle] and ending where the canal proper begins.

The canal, it was intended, should cut directly across the peninsula to a small lake at the head of what is known as Indian Creek, though slough would be a better name for it. The work progressed slowly and another dredge was added to the little fleet, the latter being set to work dredging out a narrow and shallow channel in the creek a short distance below the lake.

Machines Near Together.

These two machines are now within a few hundred yards of each other and by September 15th, according to the estimate of Thomas J. Pancoast, secretary and treasurer of the company, they will have met, and the public will be invited to inspect one of the neatest propositions to be found in the entire county.

With a width of thirty feet on top and a depth of approximately six to eight feet, almost all of the pleasure craft will be enabled to reach the elaborate resort it is proposed to establish. One of the dredges is at work on the canal and is a mile inland. Within less than a hundred [...] is made with the head of the small lake. A suction dredge is to follow in the wake of the former, cleaning out the bottom and adding to its depth. Just at present the dredge in the canal is crossing a reef of coquina rock, about two feet of which is blasted out.

To Start on Bridge.

According to Mr. Pancoast, work is to be begun on the bridge across the bay immediately. The eastern end of it will first strike land on Bull's Island, which is crossed, and then comes a couple of small spans and the peninsula is reached directly at the mouth of the canal now being dug. Fifty feet back from the north bank of the canal has been cleared and for a mile the boulevard that is to be a continuation of the bridge follows that bank, then crosses the canal and in a couple of hundred yards inscribes a circle around a plot that has been set aside for a big hotel.

Space has also been allotted for a pavilion and, in fact, if the expressed intentions of the management are carried out, a miniature Coney Island will arise from what but a short time ago was a tangled mass of mangrove and palmetto. Still another drive planned is a beach boulevard that shall follow the shore line for over a mile and be a model of its kind.

Lots to Be Sold.

Though primarily intended as a big fruit ranch, Mr. Collins has decided the proposition offers too many advantages to be kept from the public, and has laid out lots facing the beach boulevard. These are being improved as rapidly as possible and by fall will be ready to be offered to the public.

Yesterday a number of the business and professional men of Miami made a trip to the Collins property as guests of Mr. Pancoast. Included in the number was George B. Cellon,

*who has been labeled the "Burbank of Florida" for his success in budding and in-arching avocados and mangoes, and he it was who predicted with the present rate of increase of the acreage of tropical fruits now being carried on by Mr. Collins, in the course of five years he would have the most valuable and greatest income producing orchard of its side to be found anywhere in the world.*⁸

The completion of the Canal not only afforded transportation of Collins' agricultural produce, but also allowed landfill and building materials to be brought by barge into the center of the island. As the canal was nearing its completion in 1912, Collins began construction of a 2.5-mile-long wooden bridge across Biscayne Bay from the mainland to Belle Isle, terminating at the outlet of the Collins Canal. Construction of the bridge totally depleted Collins' funds when it was a half-mile short of completion. The bridge was finished in 1913 with the financial aid of Carl Fisher in exchange for 200 acres of land. The fill from Collins Canal was used to create Dade Boulevard⁹ making the last connection from the mainland to Collins' newly plated subdivision along the ocean. The completion of the bridge was a major turning point in the history of the future city. The bridge allowed for easy access to the barrier island from the mainland resulting in almost immediate development. The short-lived bridge was replaced with the Venetian Causeway after only seven years of use as part of the construction of the Venetian Islands.

Today, the approximately 1.2-mile-long canal is primarily used for recreation and is crossed by 7 vehicular bridges and 2 pedestrian bridges. The Collins Canal, completed in 1912, survives as the oldest manmade structure in Miami Beach and serves as a reminder of the extraordinary history of the City and the contributions of John S. Collins and his family. While much can be said of the Collins family's visionary plan, the successful completion of the canal is due in large part to the primarily black and immigrant workforce.

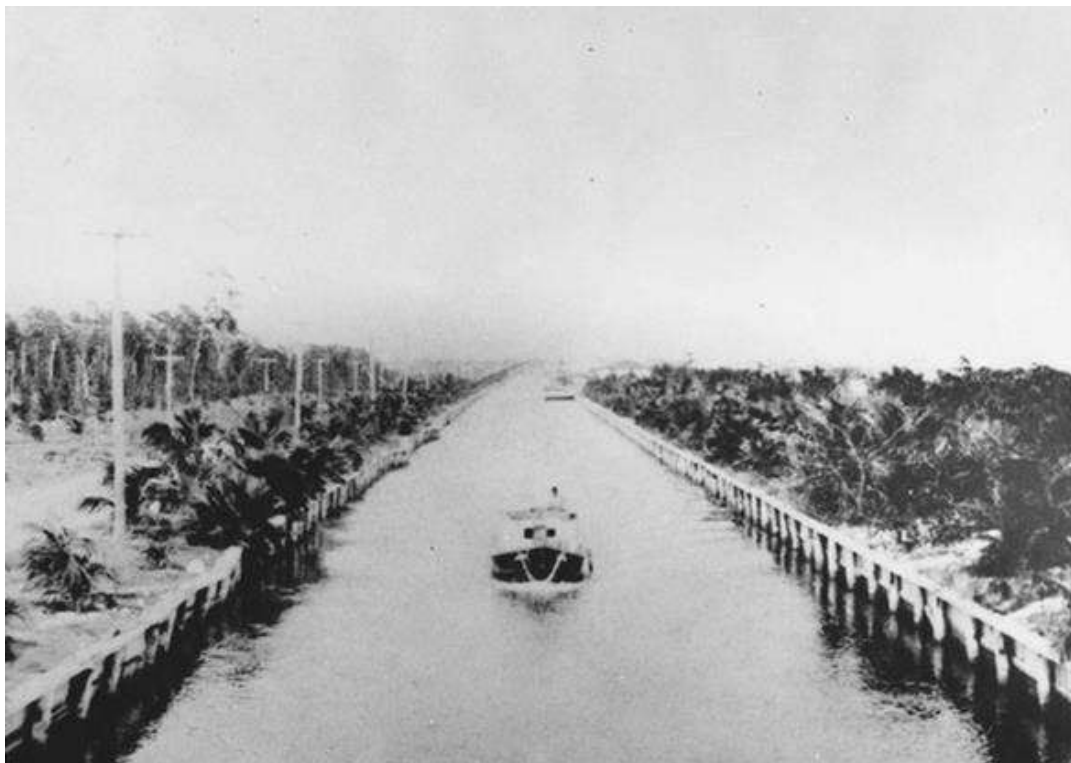
⁸ "The Great Improvements Now Being Made at Collins' Ranch, Across Bay", Miami Herald, July 6, 1912.

⁹ Kleinberg, pp.24-25.

IX. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph of Collins Canal at Meridian Avenue, 1913



Photograph of Collins Canal looking east from Alton Road, 1916



Aerial photograph of Miami Beach and Collins Canal, 1917



Aerial photograph of Collins Canal at 23rd Street, 1918



Photograph of Collins Canal, Belle Isle and the Collins Bridge, 1920



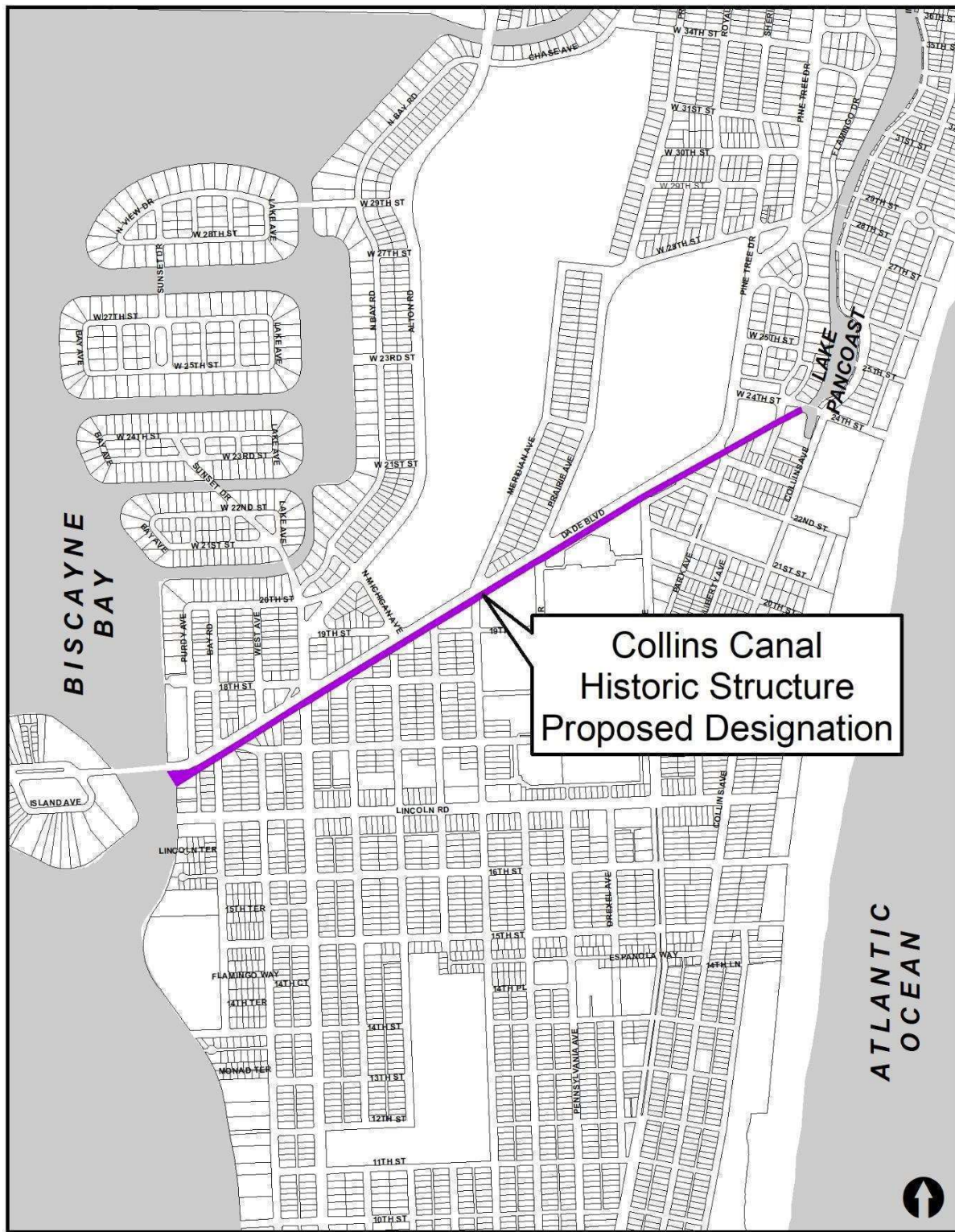
Photograph of Collins Canal with the Hubbell residence (1818 Michigan Avenue), 1930



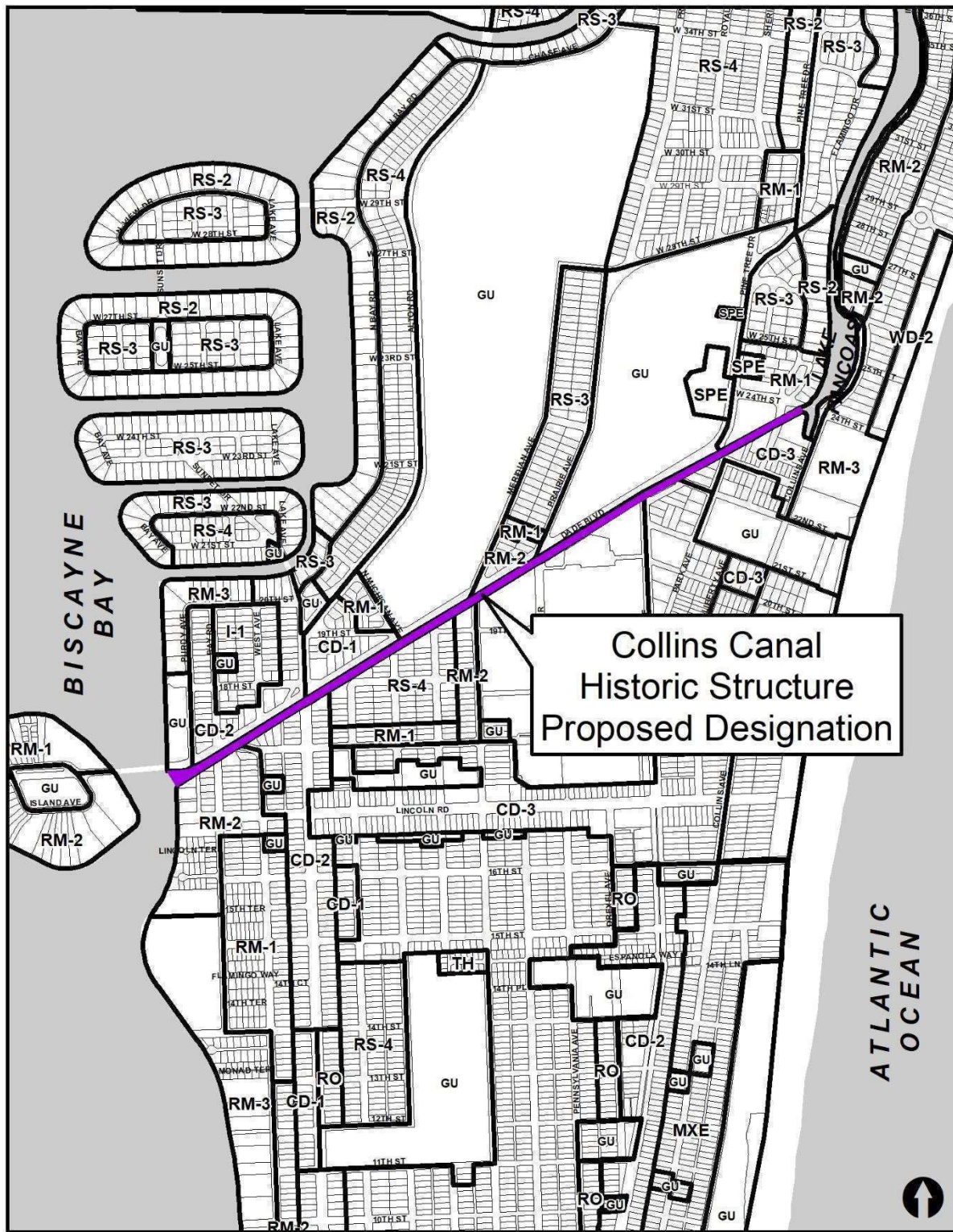
Close up of Collins Canal, 1931



Photograph of Jack Dunn Boat Company (1740 Alton Road) and Collins Canal, 1938

MAP 1: Proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure Boundaries

MAP 2: Zoning Districts surrounding the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure.



XII. PLANNING DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Criteria for Designation:** The Planning Department finds the proposed Collins Canal Historic Structure to be in compliance with the Criteria for Designation listed in Section 2.13.9(b) of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code.
2. **Site Boundaries:** The Planning Department recommends that the boundaries of the historic site consist of the Collins Canal waterway from Biscayne Bay to Lake Pancoast. **(MAP 1)**
3. **Areas Subject to Review:** The Planning Department recommends that the areas subject to review shall include the canal and shall exclude the seawalls or similar structures and bridges.
4. **Review Guidelines:** The Planning Department recommends that a decision on an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness shall be based upon compatibility of the physical alteration or improvement with surrounding properties and where deemed applicable in substantial compliance with the following:
 - a. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
 - b. Other guidelines/policies/plans adopted or approved by resolution or ordinance by the City Commission.
 - c. All additional criteria as listed under Sections 2.13.7(d)(ii)(2), 2.13.7(d)(ii)(3) and 7.1.2.4(a)(i) of the Miami Beach Resiliency Code.
 - d. City of Miami Beach Design Guidelines as adopted by the Joint Design Review/Historic Preservation Board on October 12, 1993, amended June 7, 1994, as may be revised from time to time.

XIII. CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



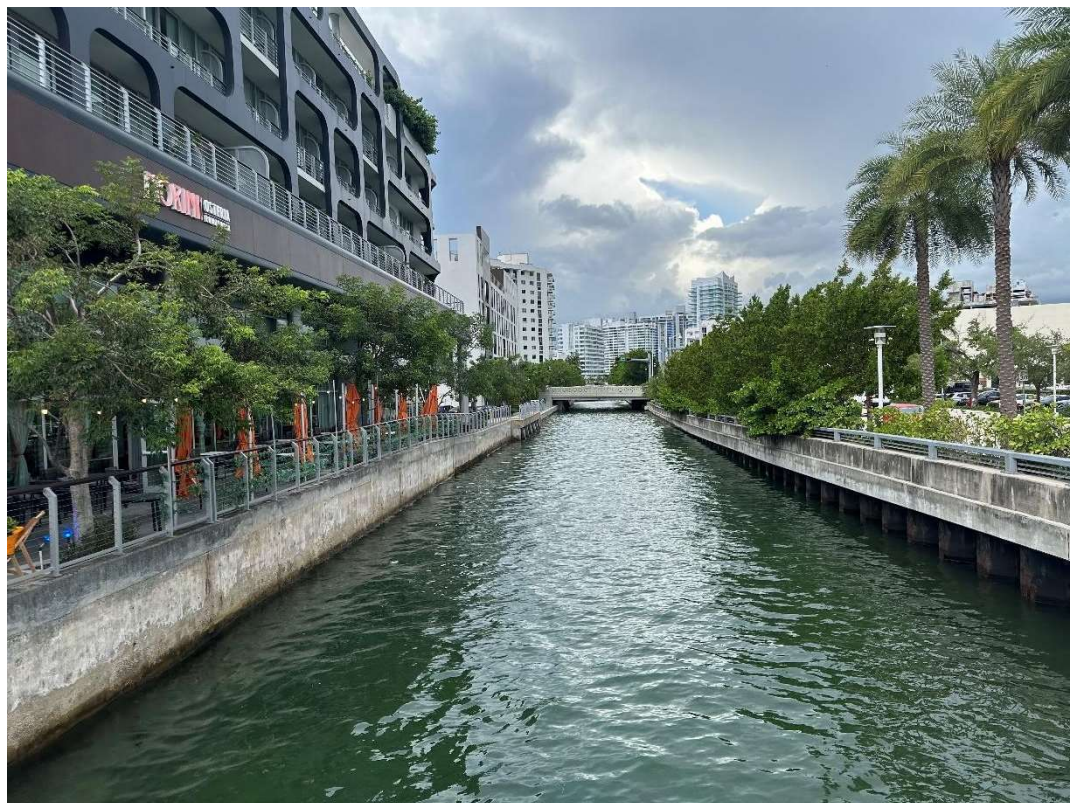
Collins Canal at Biscayne Bay (looking east)



Collins Canal at Lincoln Court Pedestrian Bridge (looking west)



Collins Canal at Lincoln Court Pedestrian Bridge (looking east)



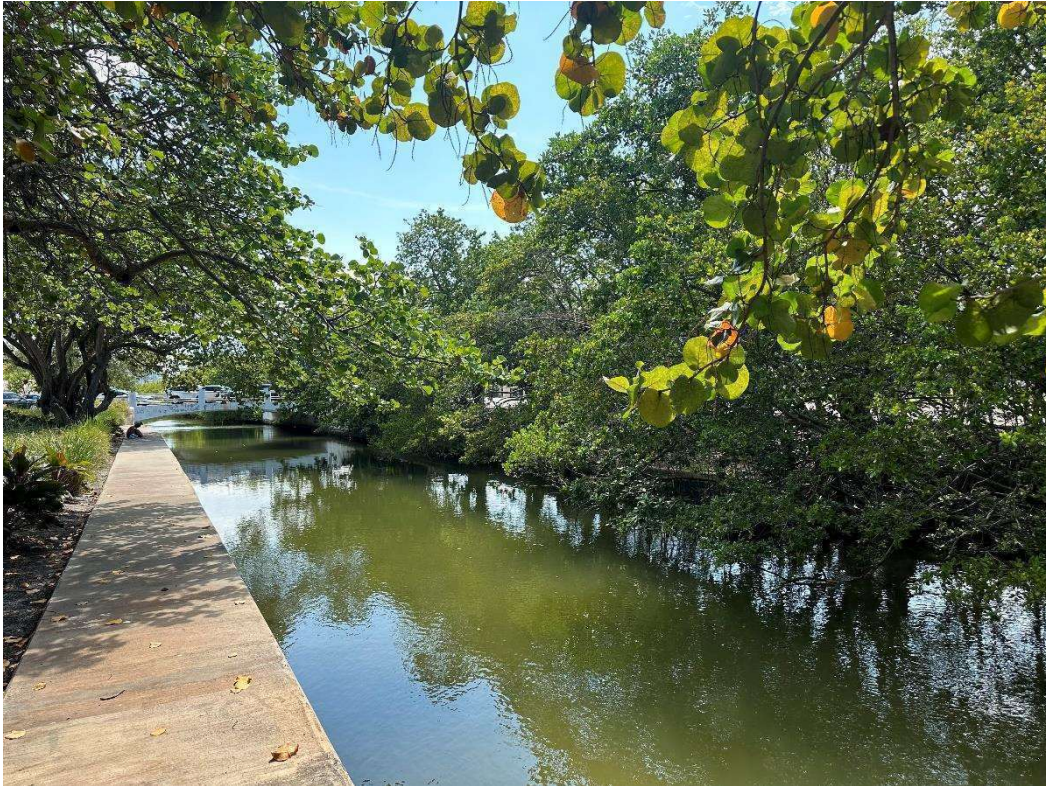
Collins Canal at Alton Road (looking west)



Collins Canal at Michigan Avenue (looking east)



Collins Canal at Meridian Avenue (looking west)



Collins Canal at Washington Avenue (looking west)



Collins Canal at the Carl Fisher Clubhouse (looking west)



Collins Canal at 23rd Street (looking east)



Collins Canal (right) at Lake Pancoast Pedestrian Bridge (looking east)

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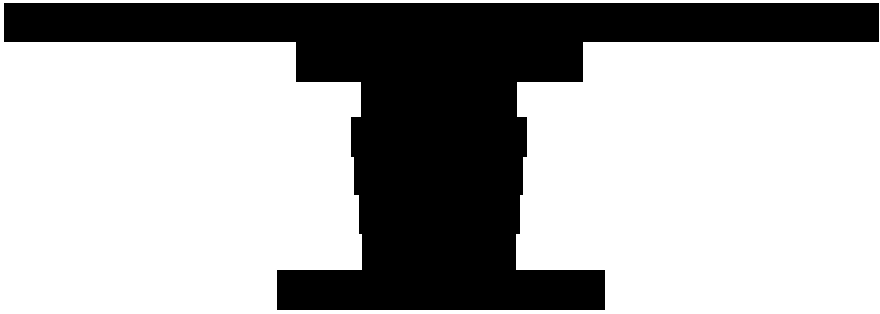
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¹ Howard Kleinberg, Miami Beach (Miami, Florida: Centennial Press, 1994), pp. 10-14.



² Ruby Leach Carson, "Forty Years of Miami Beach," *Tequesta*, volume XV, 1955, pp. 6-7.

³ Biscayne Engineering Company, Miami Beach Improvement Company, "Plat of the Ocean Front Property," 11 December 1912, sheets 1 and 2.



⁴ Charles Edgar Nash, The Magic of Miami Beach (Philadelphia: David McKay Company, 1938), pp.86-89 and 107.

⁵ Kleinberg, p. 24.

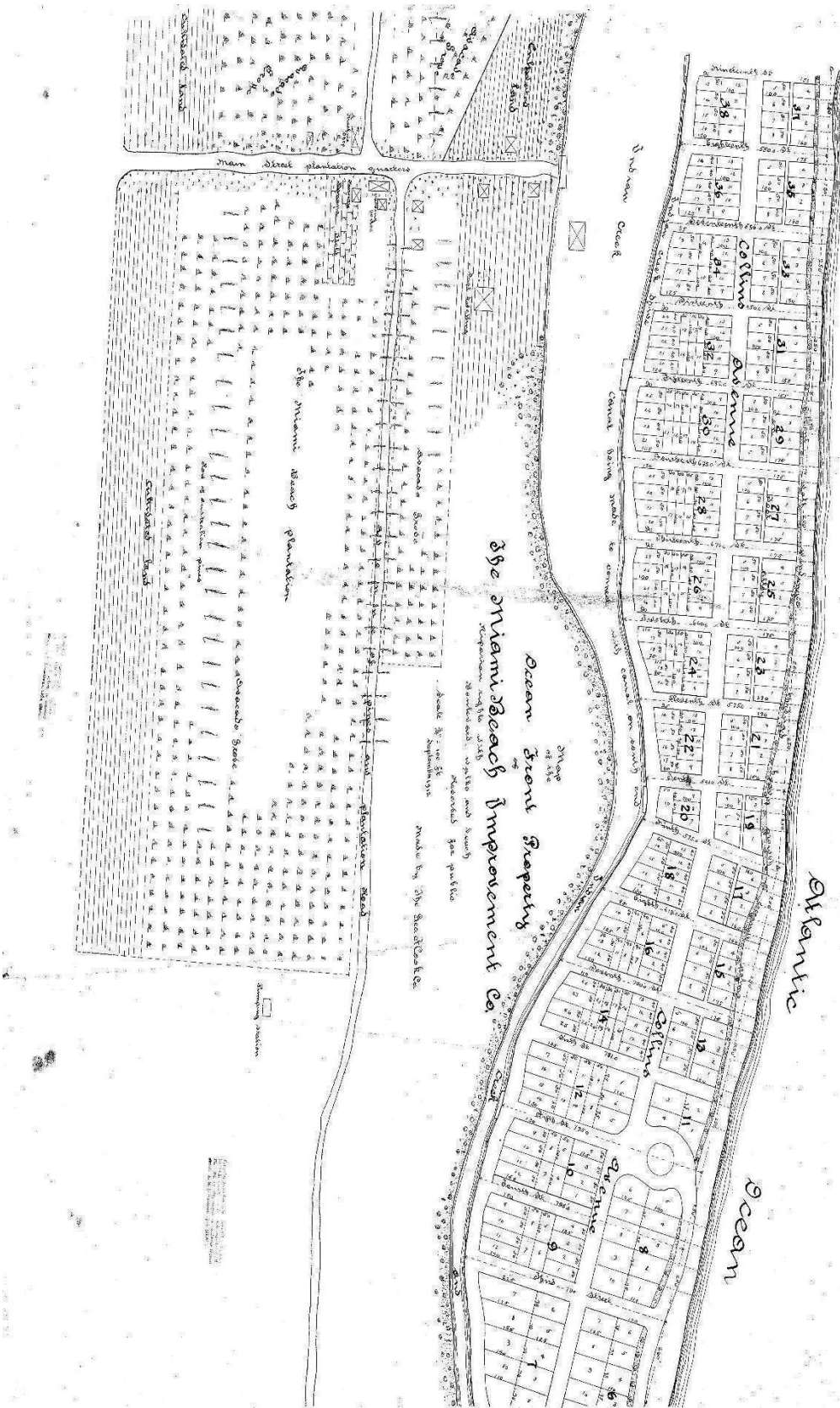
⁶ Carson, p. 8.

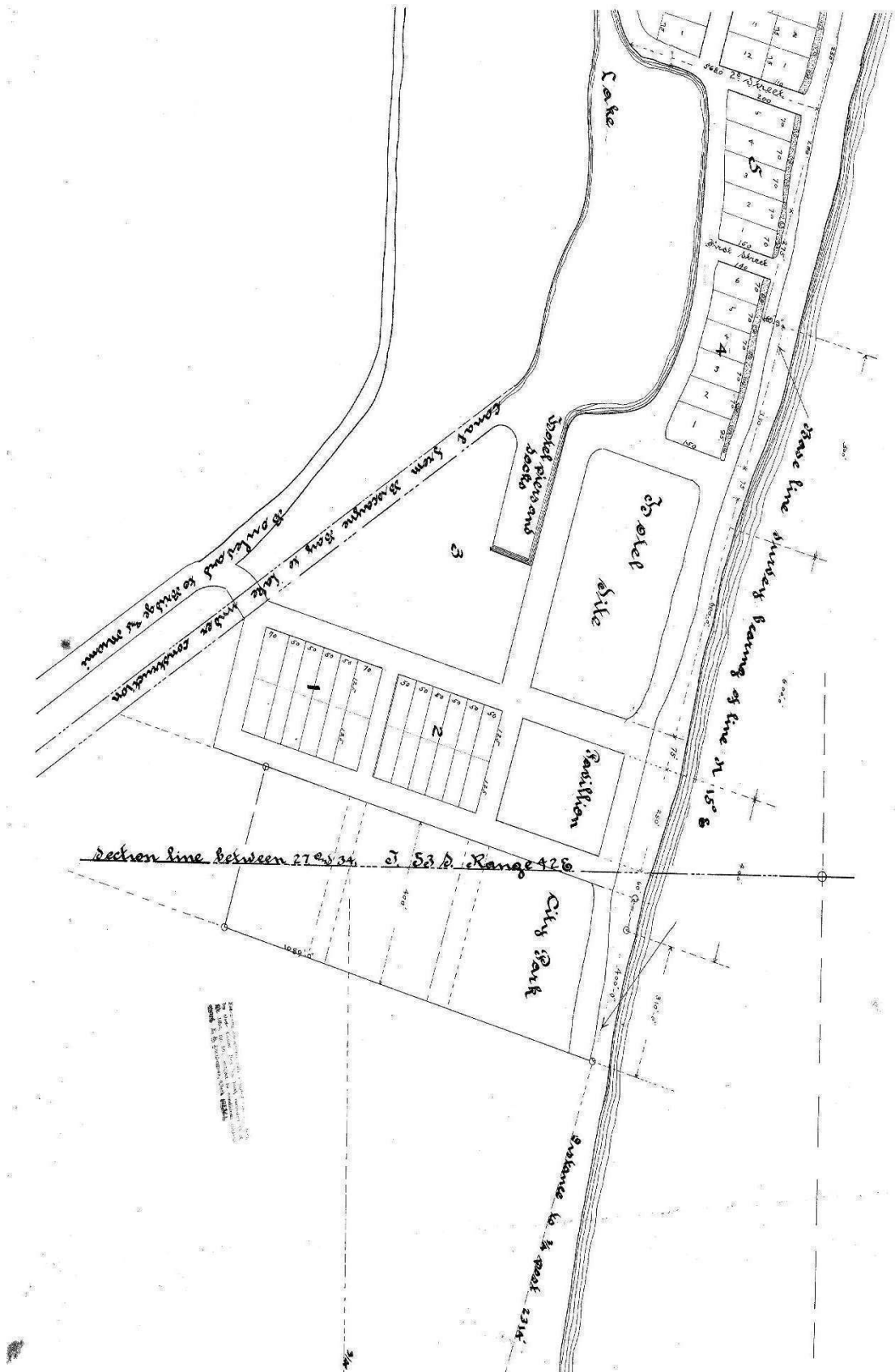
⁷ Carson, p. 9.

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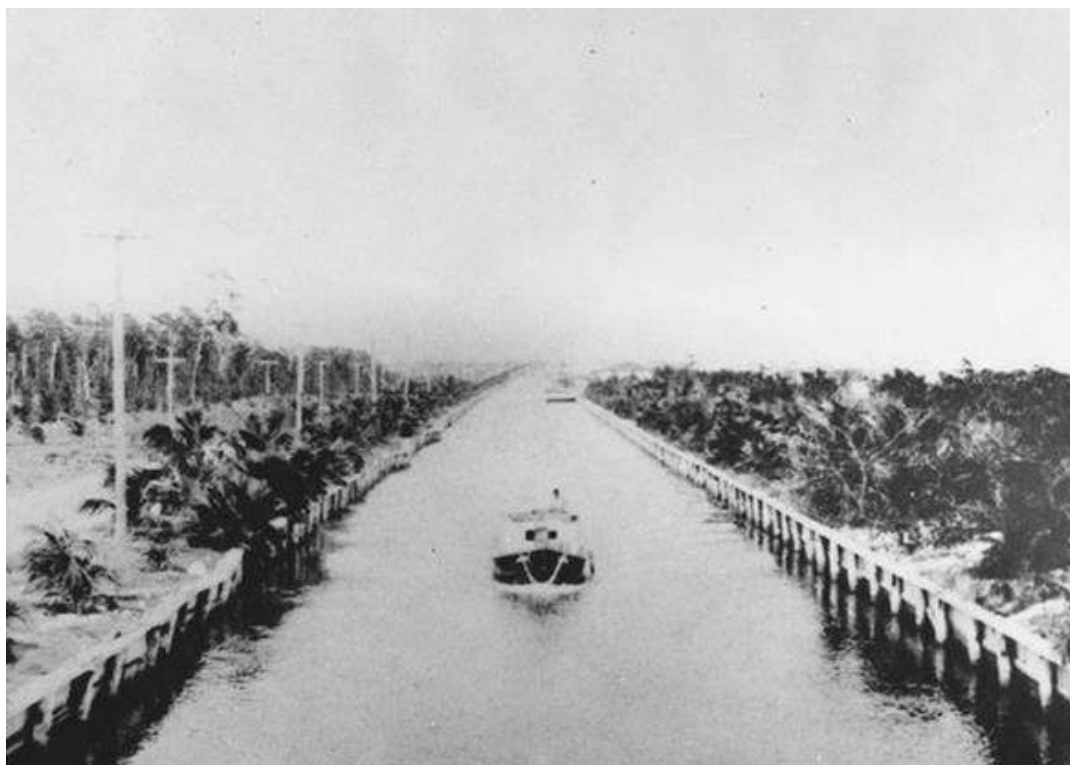
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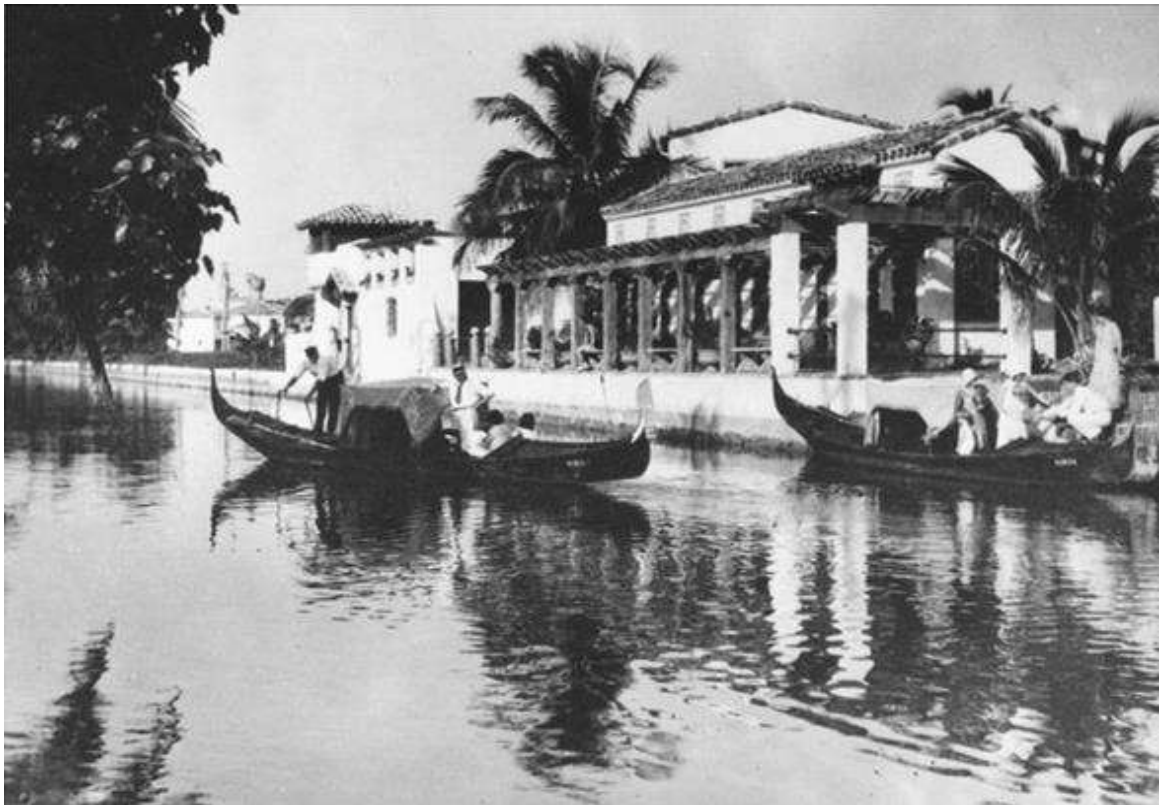
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⁸ “The Great Improvements Now Being Made at Collins’ Ranch, Across Bay”, Miami Herald, July 6, 1912.

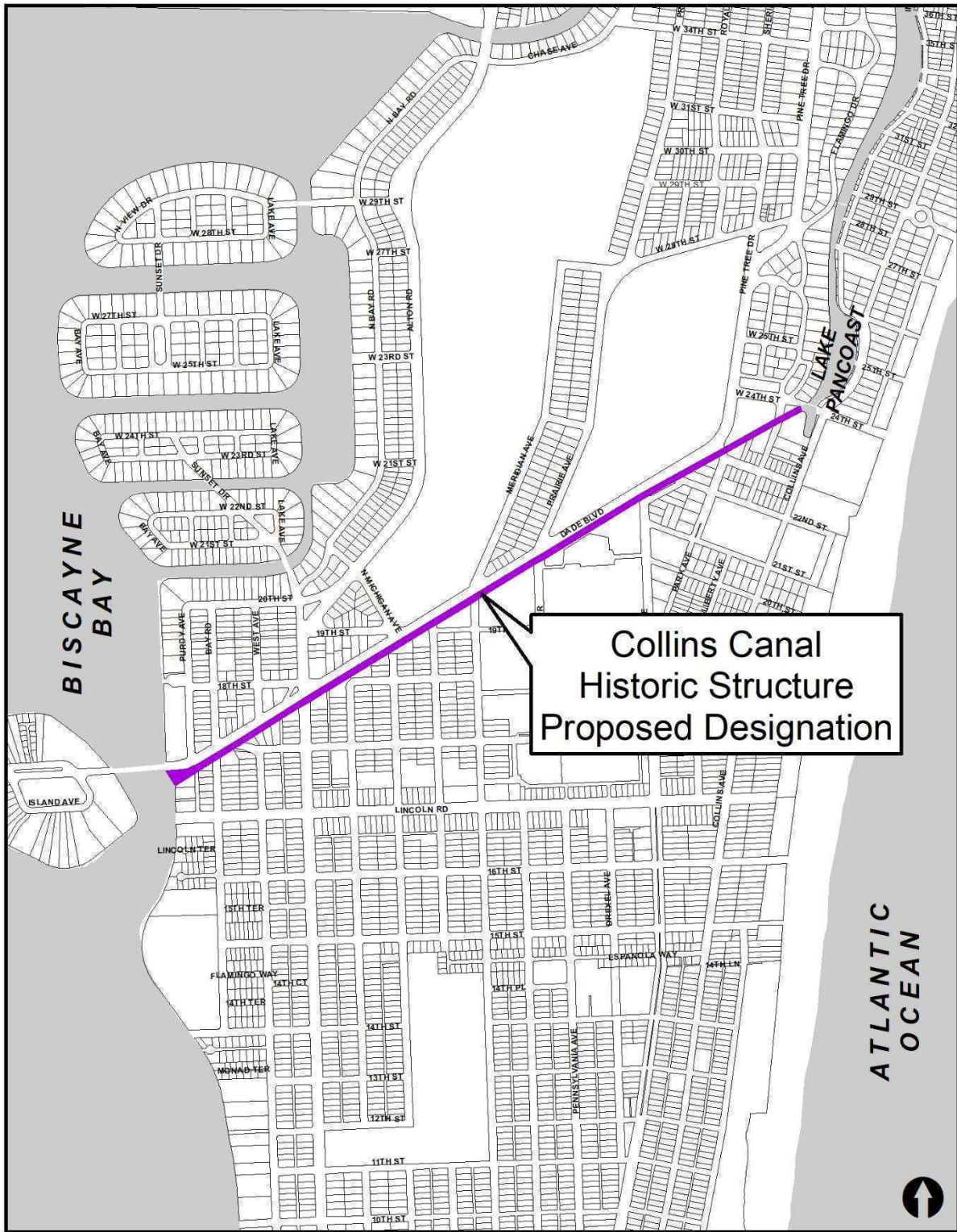
⁹ Kleinberg, pp.24-25.

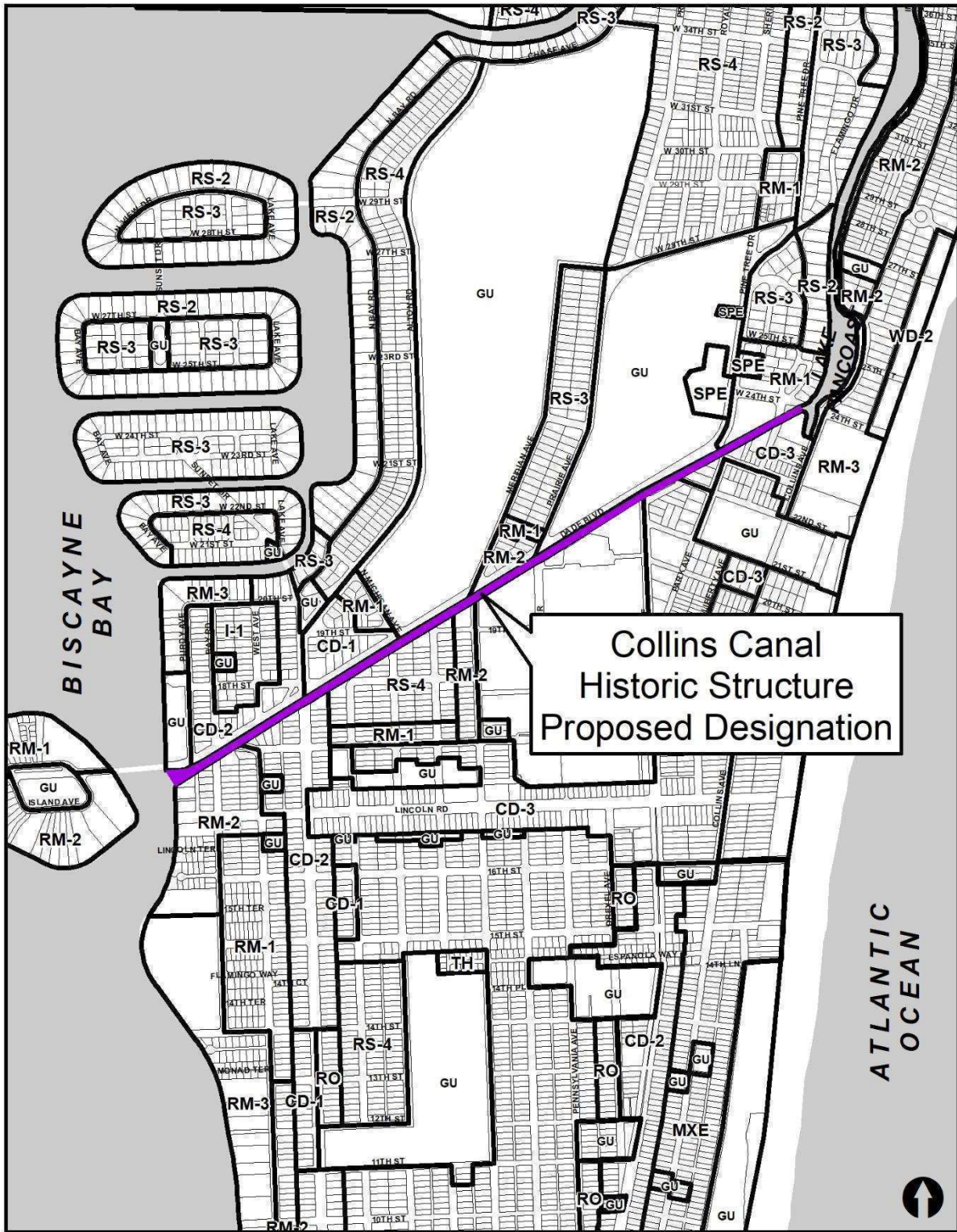












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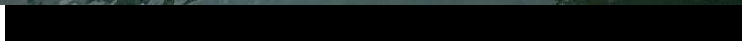
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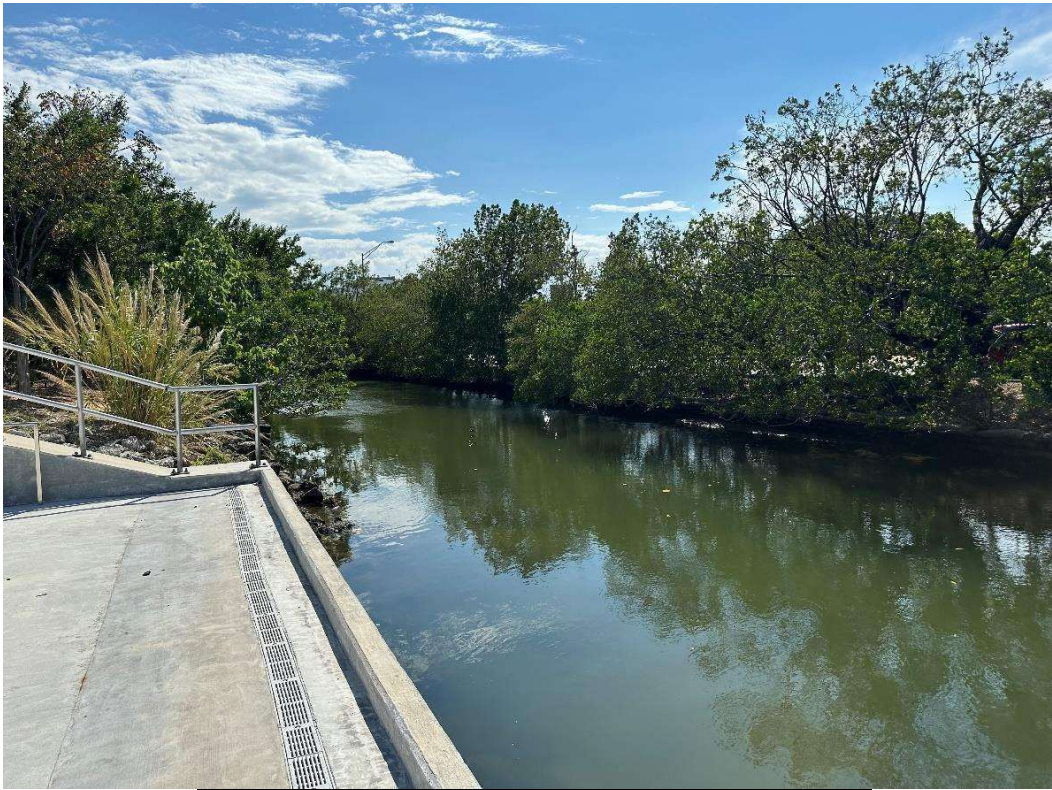
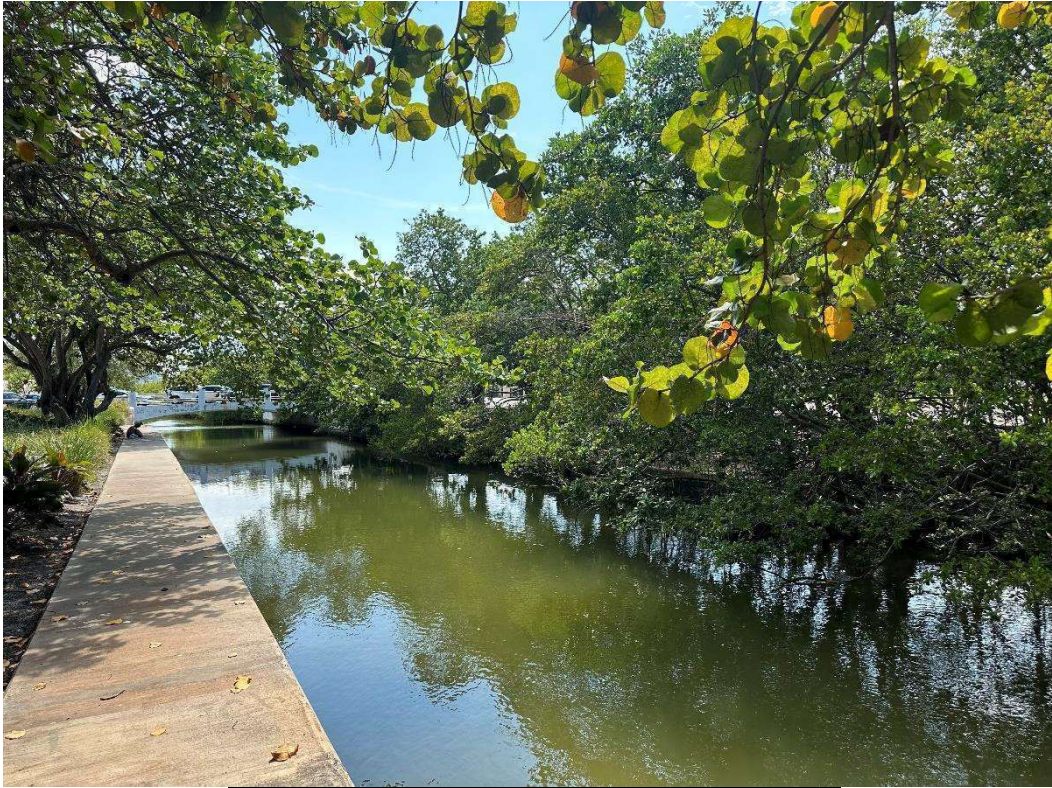
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Collins Canal Historic Site Designation

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 2 OF THE RESILIENCY CODE, ENTITLED "ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES," ARTICLE XIII, ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION," SECTION 2.13.9, ENTITLED "HISTORIC DESIGNATION," AT SUBSECTION (e)(i), ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION SITES (HPS)," BY DESIGNATING THE COLLINS CANAL LOCATED BETWEEN BISCAYNE BAY AND LAKE PANCOAST AS AN HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS "COLLINS CANAL," AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING THAT THE CITY'S ZONING MAP SHALL BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE; ADOPTING THE DESIGNATION REPORT ATTACHED HERETO AS APPENDIX "A"; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, REPEALER, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2023, the Historic Preservation Board held a public hearing and transmitted a favorable recommendation (5 to 0, with 2 members absent) for the designation of the Collins Canal Local Historic Site to the Planning Board and City Commission; and

WHEREAS, on January 31, 2024, the Planning Board held a public hearing and transmitted a favorable recommendation (5 to 0) for the designation of the Collins Canal Local Historic Site to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Department has recommended in favor of this amendment to the Land Development Regulations of the City Code; and

WHEREAS, these recommendations of approval for the designation of Collins Canal as an Historic Site were based upon the information documented in the Designation Report prepared by the City of Miami Beach Planning Department attached hereto as Appendix "A"; and

WHEREAS, the amendments set forth below are necessary to accomplish all of the above objectives.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE.

That the Collins Canal (excluding seawalls or similar structures and bridges) from Biscayne Bay on the west to Lake Pancoast on the east as described herein, is hereby designated as an Historic Site of the City of Miami Beach and shall be known as "Collins Canal". That the Designation Report attached hereto as Appendix "A" is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT OF SUBSECTION 2.13.9(e)(i).

That Subsection (i), entitled "Historic preservation sites (HPS)," of Section 2.13.9, entitled "Historic Designation," of Article XIII, entitled "Historic Preservation," of Chapter 2, entitled "Administration and Review Procedures," of the Land Development Regulations of the City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2.13.9. Historic Designation.

* * *

(e) Historic preservation sites and districts include:

(i) Historic preservation sites (HPS).

* * *

18. HPS-18: Collins Canal: The portion of the Collins Canal, from water's edge to water's edge excluding seawalls and similar structures and bridges, between Biscayne Bay on the west and Lake Pancoast on the east.

SECTION 3. CODIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Mayor and City Commission of the City of Miami Beach, and it is hereby ordained that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made part of the Code of the City of Miami Beach, Florida. The sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intention, and, the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section", "article", or other appropriate word.

SECTION 4. REPEALER.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, clause or provision of this Ordinance is held invalid, the remainder shall not be affected by such invalidity.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect ten days following adoption.

PASSED and **ADOPTED** this ____ day of _____, 2024.

ATTEST:

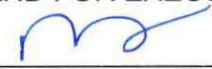
Rafael E. Granado, City Clerk

Steven Meiner
Mayor

First Reading: February 21, 2024
Second Reading: April 3, 2024

Verified By: _____
Thomas R. Mooney, AICP
Planning Director

APPROVED AS TO
FORM AND LANGUAGE
AND FOR EXECUTION



City Attorney NK Date 2-12-24

Maduro played a hands-on role in Venezuela's drug cartel, unsealed indictment says

BY ANTONIO MARIA DELGADO
ad@delgado.com

He might not have been among the first officials asked to participate when late President Hugo Chavez decided to get into the drug business, but current ruler Nicolas Maduro ended up playing a leading role and exerting great influence in the Cartel de Los Soles as his power inside Venezuela grew, according to a newly unsealed federal indictment.

A previously sealed indictment introduced in a federal court in New York against leaders of the Venezuelan drug cartel alleges Maduro's involvement in the drug trade was more extensive than previously thought, and he eventually became one of the top bosses of the organization.

Maduro "helped manage and, ultimately, lead the Cartel de Los Soles as he gained power in Venezuela," the indictment reads.

While officially charged in the U.S. in 2020 as being one of the Venezuelan officials responsible for turning the country into a drug-trafficking state, the prevalent view has been that Maduro played a minor role in the cartel, with the leadership of the organization frequently being attributed to former National Assembly Presi-

dent Diosdado Cabello and his now disgraced rival, former Vice President Tarek El Aissami.

Maduro's name does not often appear in court documents describing the initial meetings held by Chavez with his top lieutenants as he moved to set up a partnership with the guerrilla group Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, to ship cocaine to the United States.

But Maduro's influence in the cartel grew following Chavez's death as he assumed the Venezuelan presidency and as the interests of the drug-trafficking operations began to intertwine with the matters of state, court documents show.

The FARC, which eventually entered into a peace process with the Colombian government, was for many years considered one of the largest producers of cocaine in the world. The U.S. State Department placed the annual volume of the drug transiting through Venezuela at more than 250 tons. Experts believe the current volume going out of Venezuela doubles that amount.

The Venezuelan regime has two key reasons for entering the drug trade, the indictment says.

The Cartel de Los Soles sought not only to enrich its members and enhance

their power, but also to "flood" the United States with cocaine and inflict the drug's harmful and addictive effects on users in this country," the document says.

The previously sealed indictment says Maduro participated in negotiations to secure multi-ton shipments of cocaine from the FARC in exchange for the delivery of money and weapons to the guerrilla group.

U.S. officials also accuse him of coordinating with the authorities of Honduras and other Central American countries for the uninterrupted passage of drug shipments heading toward the United States.

Those efforts helped set up an "air bridge" of drugs in the region. The State Department reported that 75 flights of small planes suspected of carrying drug loads were detected in Honduran airspace in 2010 alone. But flights are just one of several methods used by the cartel; a large portion is shipped by speedboats on established routes through the Caribbean.

"The maritime shipments were shipped north from Venezuela's coastline using go-fast vessels, fishing boats, and container ships. Air shipments were often dispatched from clandestine airstrips, typ-



Estimates by the U.S. Department of Justice say the annual volume of drugs passing through Venezuela by 2020 was around 220 tons.



NICOLAS MADURO
JUAN BARRETO AP Photo/ImagoeTAS
1 Jan. 2021

Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro

ically made of dirt or grass, concentrated in the Apure state" in southwestern Venezuela, the document says.

The indictment claims Maduro was asked by Chavez in 2005 to help the cartel identify judges unwilling to provide protection to the FARC and their drug-trafficking activities so they could be fired.

The indictment also says around that time, Maduro obtained \$5 million from the drug trade and got involved in a money-laundering operation involving the palm-oil business.

NICOLAS MADURO 'HELPED MANAGE AND, ULTIMATELY, LEAD THE CARTEL DE LOS SOLES,' THE INDICTMENT READS.

Eventually, the cartel used the state-run Petroleos de Venezuela to launder funds from its drug-trafficking operation.

As the partnership with the FARC grew, Maduro found himself getting more involved in the operation, participating in meetings with the rebel group to get more drugs in exchange for weapons and more money. One of his roles as foreign minister under Chavez was to ensure that the border with Colombia remained open to allow shipments coming from the neighboring country to enter without disruptions.

The operation continued to grow after Maduro became president in 2013 following Chavez's death, with his family members seeking to benefit directly from the drug trade.

Maduro's nephews, raised by First Lady Cilia Flores, were arrested in 2013 in a DEA sting for attempting to export 800 kilos of cocaine to the United States. They were extradited and found guilty the following year and were sentenced to 18 years.

The nephews, who were released in 2022 as part of a prisoner swap with Venezuela, had told DEA informants during a sting operation that they had sought to obtain \$20 million to help finance Flores' election campaign to the Venezuelan National Assembly.

Their aim was political in nature, they claimed in the recorded conversations.

While describing Maduro as his father, one of the nephews said "what we want is for him to take control again of the National Assembly," which was at the time controlled by the opposition.

After the arrests, two of the DEA informants involved in the sting were murdered.

Antonio Maria Delgado: 305-376-2180
@DelgadoAntonioM

CITY OF MIAMI BEACH
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
COLLINS CANAL HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION
ORDINANCE AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS BY DESIGNATING THE COLLINS CANAL, LOCATED BETWEEN BISCAYNE BAY AND LAKE PANCOAST, AS A HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS "COLLINS CANAL"
JULY 24, 2024
CITY COMMISSION MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on July 24, 2024, at 5:03 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, the Mayor and City Commissioners of the City of Miami Beach will hold a Second Reading/Public Hearing on the following Proposed Ordinance:

COLLINS CANAL HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION
AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 2 OF THE RESILIENCY CODE, ENTITLED "ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES," ARTICLE XII, ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION," SECTION 2.13, ENTITLED "HISTORIC DESIGNATION," AT SUBSECTION (E)(I), ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION SITES (HPS)," BY DESIGNATING THE COLLINS CANAL, LOCATED BETWEEN BISCAYNE BAY AND LAKE PANCOAST AS AN HISTORIC SITE TO BE KNOWN AS "COLLINS CANAL," AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING THAT THE CITY'S ZONING MAP SHALL BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE COLLINS CANAL AS AN HISTORIC SITE, ADOPTING THE DESIGNATION REPORT ATTACHED HERETO AS APPENDIX "A"; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY CODE, AND PROVIDING FOR COORDINATION, REPEALER, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance is being heard pursuant to Chapter 2, Article IV of the Resiliency Code. Inquiries may be directed to the Planning Department at 305.673.7550.

During the July 24, 2024, Commission Meeting, the City of Miami Beach will host a Hybrid Commission Meeting. During this Hybrid Commission Meeting, the City Commission will be physically present in the Commission Chamber, located at 1700 Convention Center Drive, 3rd Floor, Miami Beach, Florida 33139. Members of the public who wish to attend this Commission Meeting or provide public comment in person may appear at the Commission Chamber. Applicants and members of the public who wish to participate or provide comment virtually during the Commission Meeting may join the webinar at: <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/agenda> or by telephone at: 1.305.224.1668 (U.S.) or 808.475.4489 (Toll-Free). Webinar ID: 81392857671. Members of the public wanting to speak virtually on an item during the meeting must click the "raise hand" icon if using the Zoom app or press "9" on the telephone to raise their hand.

INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to take part in this meeting or be represented by an agent. The public may submit written comments on Commission Meeting items by either submitting an eComment through the agenda page at <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/agenda> and clicking the comment bubble icon in the "Current and Upcoming Meetings" section or by emailing CityClerk@miamibeachfl.gov with the Agenda Item Number in the subject line. Comments received, in either format, will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. the day before the meeting. All submissions will be forwarded to the Mayor and Commissioners and included in the meeting record.

Copies of Agenda Items are available for public inspection at: <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/agenda>. This meeting, or any item therein, may be continued, and under such circumstances, additional legal notice need not be provided.

Pursuant to Section 286.0105, Fla. Stat., the City hereby advises the public that if a person desires to appeal any decision made by the City Commission concerning any matter considered at its meeting or hearing, such person must 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. This notice does not constitute consent by the City for the introduction or admission of otherwise inadmissible or irrelevant evidence, nor does it authorize challenges or appeals not otherwise allowed by law.

To request this material in an alternate format, sign language interpreter (five-day notice required), information on access for persons with disabilities, and/or any accommodation to review any document or participate in any City-sponsored proceedings, call 305.604.2489 and select 1 for English or 2 for Spanish. Then option 6; TTY users may call via 711 (Florida Relay Service).

The City Commission Meeting will be broadcast live on Miami Beach TV (MBTV), viewable on the City's website at <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/government/mbtv/>, as well as on BreezeLine Cable channel 860, AT&T U-verse channel 99, Hotwire Communications channel 395, and Roku device on PEG-IV channel, and on social media at <https://www.facebook.com/cityofmiamibeach> and <https://twitter.com/cityofmiamibeach>.

To review the Business Impact Estimates for the above proposed Ordinance, please visit <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/meeting-notices>.

Parking
Meeting attendees can park at the City Hall Garage, 1755 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, FL 33139

RAFAEL E. GRANADO, City Clerk
City of Miami Beach
CityClerk@miamibeachfl.gov
305.673.7411

AD: 0724024-10

CITY OF MIAMI BEACH
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
ELIMINATE THE 0.5 FAR BONUS FOR HOTELS IN THE CD-2 DISTRICT
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE RESILIENCY CODE TO ELIMINATE THE FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR) BONUS FOR HOTEL USES IN THE CD-2 DISTRICT ALONG ALTON ROAD, NORMANDY DRIVE, 71 STREET, AND COLLINS AVENUE NORTH OF 63 STREET
JULY 24, 2024
CITY COMMISSION MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on July 24, 2024, at 10:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, the Mayor and City Commissioners of the City of Miami Beach will hold a Second Reading/Public Hearing on the proposed Ordinance:

ELIMINATE THE 0.5 FAR BONUS FOR HOTELS IN THE CD-2 DISTRICT
AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE RESILIENCY CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 7, ENTITLED "ZONING DISTRICTS AND REGULATIONS," ARTICLE 11, "DISTRICT REGULATIONS," SECTION 7.2.11, "CD-2 COMMERCIAL, MEDIUM INTENSITY DISTRICT," BY AMENDING SECTION 7.2.11.3, ENTITLED "DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS (CD-2)," TO ELIMINATE THE FLOOR AREA RATIO BONUS FOR HOTEL USES IN THE CD-2 DISTRICT ALONG ALTON ROAD, NORMANDY DRIVE, 71 STREET, AND COLLINS AVENUE NORTH OF 63 STREET; AND PROVIDING FOR COORDINATION, REPEALER, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance is being heard pursuant to Chapter 2, Article IV of the Resiliency Code. Inquiries may be directed to the Planning Department at 305.673.7550.

During the July 24, 2024, Commission Meeting, the City of Miami Beach will host a Hybrid Commission Meeting. During this Hybrid Commission Meeting, the City Commission will be physically present in the Commission Chamber, located at 1700 Convention Center Drive, 3rd Floor, Miami Beach, Florida 33139. Members of the public who wish to attend this Commission Meeting or provide public comment in person may appear at the Commission Chamber. Applicants and members of the public who wish to participate or provide comment virtually during the Commission Meeting may join the webinar at: <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/agenda> or by telephone at: 1.305.224.1668 (U.S.) or 808.475.4489 (Toll-Free). Webinar ID: 81392857671. Members of the public wanting to speak virtually on an item during the meeting must click the "raise hand" icon if using the Zoom app or press "9" on the telephone to raise their hand.

INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to take part in this meeting or be represented by an agent. The public may submit written comments on Commission Meeting items by either submitting an eComment through the agenda page at <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/agenda> and clicking the comment bubble icon in the "Current and Upcoming Meetings" section or by emailing CityClerk@miamibeachfl.gov with the Agenda Item Number in the subject line. Comments received, in either format, will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. the day before the meeting. All submissions will be forwarded to the Mayor and Commissioners and included in the meeting record.

Copies of Agenda Items are available for public inspection at: <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/cityhall/cityclerk/agenda>. This meeting, or any item therein, may be continued, and under such circumstances, additional legal notice need not be provided.

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