



Synergizing community resilience planning, natural resource protection tools and funding to prepare Florida's coastal communities for the effects of climate change, especially coastal flooding, erosion and ecosystem changes from sea level rise.



Florida Resilient Coastlines Program



RESOURCES

Florida Adaptation Planning Guidebook & Technical Assistance



FUNDING

Resilience Planning & Implementation Grants



COORDINATION

Quarterly Coastal Resilience Forum



Steps to Creating Adaptation Plans

CONTEXT

- Assemble a steering committee
- Set guiding principles and motivations
- Establish planning area and describe geographic context
- Define public outreach approach and opportunities for community participation

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

- Conduct an exposure analysis
- Conduct a sensitivity analysis
- Assign focus areas

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

- Assess adaptive capacities
- Prioritize adaptation needs
- Identify adaptation strategies
- Integrate into existing plans

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

- Assess implementation capabilities
- Create a schedule of activities, actions, and actors
- Monitor and evaluate



Figure 1. Communities can follow this roadmap of steps to create an adaptation plan.



Technical Assistance

Outreach to Local Governments

The Nature Conservancy's Coastal Resilience Mapper (http://maps.coastalresilience.org/network/)

 NOAA's Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper (https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure.html)

- NOAA's Sea Level Rise Viewer (https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr.html)
- UF GeoPlan/FDOT Sea Level Sketch Planning Tool (http://sls.geoplan.ufl.edu/#intro)
- GulfTREE (http://www.gulftree.org/)
- Joseph.Bauer@FloridaDEP.gov

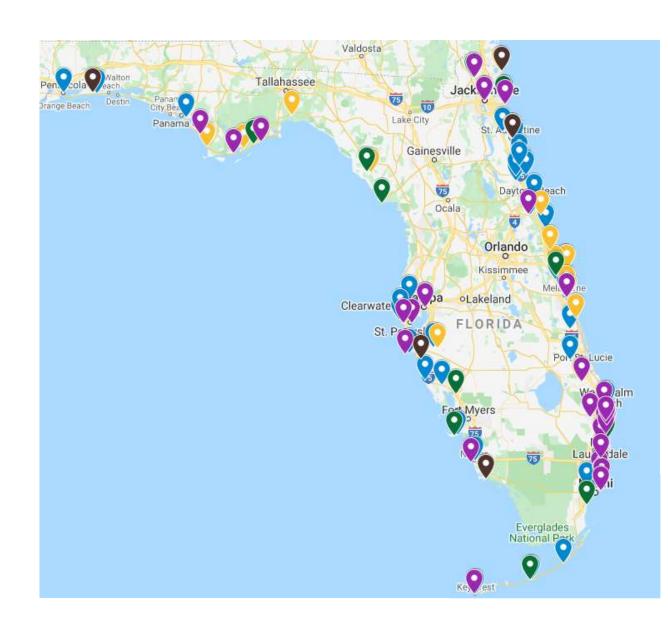




FRCP Grant Program Status

- 61 total grant agreements: \$4,036,124
- 69 communities total served
 - Planning Projects
 - 51 total RPGs
 - Total amount for RPGs = \$2,715,872
 - Average grant amount for RPGs = \$53,252
 - Implementation Projects
 - 10 projects
 - Total amount = \$1,320,252

Focused on compliance with Peril of Flood statute, vulnerability assessments, adaptation plans, and implementation of adaptation plans.





Coordination

Coastal Resilience Forum



Planning Council NOAA/GTM **ACOF AECOM Emerald Coastkeeper** NOAA/RBNERR **American Planning Association** FAU North Florida Land Trust Apalachee RPC **FDOT NWFWMD** Apalachicola Riverkeeper Palm Beach County **FEMA** ARPC **FGCU** Pasco County Audubon Florida **Pinellas County** FIND **BRACE** FIU RBNERR **Brevard County FDACS RWParkinson Inc.** Brizaga/Sea Level Rise Ready Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Fla Sea Grant **Broward County Flagler County** Foundation Florida League of Cities Sarasota Estuary Program **Broward MPO** Calusa Waterkeeper Florida Chamber of Commerce Sea Turtle Conservancy **CFRPC** Florida Climate Institute SEFRCC City of Cape Coral Florida Earth Institute **SFRPC** City of Clearwater Southwest Florida Community **FRCA** City of Crystal River **FSU** Foundation City of Fernandina Beach FSU Center for Ocean-Atmospheric St. John's Riverkeeper **Prediction Studies Stearns Weaver** City of Ft. Lauderdale City of Hallendale Beach **FSU Law Stetson University** City of Jacksonville Suncoast Waterkeeper **FWC** City of Jacksonville Beach **GCFI** SWFRPC

City of Jacksonville Beach
City of Miami
GUlf Archaeology Research Institute
City of Miami Beach
Hillsborough County
Taylor Engineering, Inc.
TREP

City of NaplesInstitute for SustainableTBEPCity of Punta GordaCommunitiesTBRPCCity of Satellite BeachIRLNEPTCRPCCity of St. AugustineKennedy Space CenterThe Na

of St. Augustine Kennedy Space Center The Nature Conservancy

City of West Palm Beach Lake Worth Waterkeeper TNC

Coastal Waterways Martin County Tortoise Island

Collier County Matanzas Riverkeeper UF

Collier County Waterkeeper Miami Waterkeeper UF (Geology)
Conservancy of SW Florida Miami-Dade County UF (planner)
Deady Law Monroe County UF Geoplan

DEM Nassau County UF/IFAS Extension-Florida Sea Grant

DEO NC Division of Coastal Management USACE
DEP NCFRPC USF
Dewberry NEFRPC WFRPC

DOS NOAA Youth Environmental Alliance

East Central Florida Regional NOAA/ANERR



Sea Level Rise Projections in Context

Local Examples and PotentialState Rules and Resources



Besides your comprehensive plan, which plans or codes include policies or projects relating to sea level rise? Please select all that apply.

Number of Respondents	Percent of 96 municipalities Surveyed
49	51.0%
33	34.4%
32	33.3%
32	33.3%
29	30.2%
22	22.9%
18	18.8%
3	3.1%
	Respondents 49 33 32 32 29 22 18

Butler, Holmes, 2019



Sea Level Rise Projections in Context

Local Examples

Broward County Regional Resilience Standards

- Future conditions modeling and mapping
 - Minimum elevation of seawalls to be
 - 4 feet NAVD 88 by 2035 and
 - 5 feet NAVD 88 by 2050
 - Higher finished floor elevations
 - Drainage and water management





City of Miami – Ordinance 7338 (2nd reading 6/25/20)

- Codifies "NAVD 88 as the applicable vertical datum for the purpose of administering the City of Miami's flood damage prevention regulations."
- Minimum elevation of seawalls to be 6 feet NAVD 88 change from 5 feet NGVD, which takes recent changes in sea level into consideration, along with increasing the minimum height.
- Must be designed to be capable of a minimum elevation of at least 8 feet to take into consideration high tides and SLR through 2070.



SLR Projections in Context

SB 178: Public financing of construction projects

2020178er

An act relating to public financing of construction projects; creating s. 161.551, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting state-financed constructors from commencing construction of certain structures in coastal areas after a specified date without first taking certain steps regarding a sea level impact projection study; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to develop by rule a standard for such studies; providing that such rule operates



Requirements of the Bill

Requires a public entity that commissions or manages a construction project, within the coastal building zone, using funds appropriated from the state, to conduct a sea level impact projection (SLIP) study before starting construction. The study must be conducted, submitted to DEP, and published on DEP's website for at least 30 days before construction can commence.



Source: Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement by the Professional Staff of the Florida Senate Committee on Appropriations



Requirements of the Bill

- DEP must adopt rules establishing the standards for the SLIP studies, and the standards must include certain requirements for how the studies will be conducted and the information they must contain.
- DEP must publish and maintain a copy of all SLIP studies on its website for 10 years after receipt.



Other Aspects of the Bill

- DEP may require that a PE sign off on SLIP studies submitted.
- Rules developed may not apply retroactively.
- The study must assess the flooding, inundation and wave action damage risks faced by the structure over its expected life or 50 years, whichever is less.
- The assessment must take into account potential relative sea level rise and increased storm risk, and, to the extent possible, account for the contribution of land subsidence to the relative local sea level rise.



Other Aspects of the Bill

- Potential public safety and environmental impacts resulting from damage to the structure must be analyzed:
 - Leakage of pollutants
 - Electrocution and explosion hazards
 - Floating or flying structural debris
- The assessment must provide alternatives for the coastal structure's design and siting
- The assessment must analyze the risks and costs associated with maintaining, repairing and constructing the coastal structure



DEP Implementation Steps

- Define the parameters of the SLIP study
 - Sea Level Rise Projection
 - Contributions of subsidence
 - Potential future storm risk
- Create a document management system for maintaining records for 10 years
- Rule-making

