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# PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

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## PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- A. Overview of Section 163.3178(2)(f), Florida Statutes (Peril of Flood)**
- B. Example Local Government Language**
- C. DEO Grant Opportunity**



## A

**OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD)****Potential negative impacts of flooding:**

- Tidal Flooding
- Saltwater Intrusion
- Failing Drainage
- Malfunctioning Canals
- Beach Erosion
- Habitat Loss



Aftermath of Hurricane Michael damage  
along Gulf of Mexico

# **A** OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD) continued

## UNIFIED SEA LEVEL RISE PROJECTION - 2019

- Year 2040 Sea Level Rise Projections: 10 inches (IPCC Median), 17 inches (NOAA Intermediate High), 21 inches (NOAA High)
- Year 2070 Sea Level Rise Projections: 21 inches (IPCC Median), 40 inches (NOAA Intermediate High), 54 (NOAA High)
- Year 2120 Sea Level Rise Projections: 40 inches (IPCC Median), 92 inches (NOAA Intermediate High), 136 inches (NOAA High)

Source: Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact

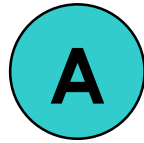
## **A** OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD) continued

- Section 163.3178(2)(f)1-6, F.S. was adopted in 2015.
- Requires inclusion of a redevelopment component in the Coastal Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
- Intended to eliminate inappropriate and unsafe development when opportunities arise.

## **A** OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD) continued

- **Section 163.3178(2)(f)1-6, F.S. can be viewed on the Florida Legislature's website.**

<http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm>



## OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD) continued

**The first section of the “Peril of Flood” requirements are outlined below:**

1. “Include development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that reduce the flood risk in coastal areas, which result from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff and the related impacts of sea-level rise.”
2. “Encourage the use of best practices development and redevelopment principles, strategies and engineering solutions that will result in the removal of coastal real property from flood zone designations established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).”
3. “Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in Florida.”

Section 163.3178(2)(f), F.S.



## **A** OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD) continued

**The second section of the “Peril of Flood” requirements are outlined below:**

4. “Be consistent with, or more stringent than, the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable flood plain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.”
5. “Require that any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines established pursuant to section 161.053, F.S., be consistent with chapter 161.”
6. “Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by FEMA to achieve flood insurance premium discounts for their residents.”

Section 163.3178(2)(f), F.S.



# **A** OVERVIEW OF SECTION 163.3178(2)(f), F.S. (PERIL OF FLOOD) continued

## DATA AND MAPPING RESOURCE EXAMPLES

- NOAA Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure.html>
- UF GeoPlan Center, Sea Level Scenario Sketch Planning Tool <http://sls.geoplan.ufl.edu>
- USACE SACS Tier 1 Risk Assessment Viewer  
<https://sacs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=c54beb5072a04632958f2373eb1151cf>
- Florida DEM Storm Surge Zone Atlases <https://www.floridadisaster.org/planprepare/disaster-preparedness-maps/>

## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE

- **CITY OF MARY ESTHER**

### **Coastal Management and Conservation Element Policy 11.A.9.6:**

“The City shall continue to upgrade its stormwater infrastructure where appropriate through drainage improvements and seawall repair, in addition to sustainable flood management actions such as installation of bioswales, recharge through drainage wells, use of pervious pavement, and maintenance of naturally preserved areas (refer to Chapter 10 Infrastructure Element).”

*Ordinance 18-02*

## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE *continued*

### ▪ CITY OF TAMPA

#### **Coastal Management Policy 1.3.15:**

“Utilize parks for episodic flood water attenuation in vulnerable areas.”

*Ordinance 2017-92*



## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE continued

### ■ CITY OF ATLANTIC BEACH

#### *Conservation and Coastal Management Element Policy D.5.2.1*

“The City shall continue to require development and redevelopment be consistent with the flood construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable flood plain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.”

*Ordinance 31-19-12 (adopted 2019)*



## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE continued

### ■ CITY OF TITUSVILLE

#### **Coastal Management Element Policy 2.1.2:**

“The City shall prohibit the location of new hospitals, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities in the CHHA\* and the area inundated by a category 2 hurricane as depicted by the SLOSH\*\* model, as reflected in the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment prepared by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council. The locations shall be determined by a site-specific survey, which will be required if at least twenty (20) percent of any parcel is depicted in the CHHA.”

*Ordinance 45-2018*

\* CHHA = Coastal High Hazard Areas

\*\* SLOSH = Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes

## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE continued

- **CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH**

### **Coastal Management Element Policy EE.5.5:**

“The City will continue to utilize best practices to reduce the flood risk in coastal areas which results from high tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, and the related impacts of sea-level rise including but not limited to the use of best available data from historical floods and preliminary FIRM maps if more stringent than adopted FIRMs; if a buildable lot within the floodplain is proposed to be developed, encourage improvements in the least hazardous flood zone on the property; requiring dwellings to be a minimum of 50 feet from mean high water; cumulative substantial improvement; and implement 2017 Florida Building Code (or later) with freeboard requirements in excess of floodplain regulations set forth in 434 CFR Part 60.”

*Ordinance 2001 (adopted in 2019)*

## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE continued

- **CITY OF BOCA RATON**

### **Coastal Management Element Policy CM.1.5.6:**

“To mitigate the impacts of development and redevelopment in the City’s Coastal Area, the City shall consider, when an opportunity arises, cooperating with strategic partners to obtain funding to purchase, for recreational and open space use, “repetitive loss properties” most vulnerable to storm surge and repetitive flooding.”

*Ordinance 5490 (2019)*

## **B** EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE continued

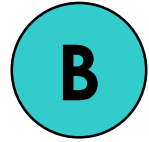
### ▪ CITY OF DUNEDIN

#### **Coastal Management Element 2.7.3.**

“The City shall evaluate elevating roads and bridges above base flood elevation to maintain dry access in situations where flood waters tend to washout the roads. Construction, reconstruction or repair can include not only drainage, but also stabilization or armoring of vulnerable shoulders or embankments.”

*Ordinance 20-01*





## EXAMPLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANGUAGE continued

### ■ CITY OF VERO BEACH

#### Coastal Management Element Policy 10.1:

“The areas of the city subject to storm surge from a Category 1 or 2 hurricane are to be considered Adaptation Action Areas (AAA). The set of maps in the Storm Tide Atlas, as may be amended from time to time, prepared by the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, is the reference to use to identify storm surge areas for this policy. The City shall consider adaptation strategies and principles to reduce flood risk in the AAA from high tide events, storm surge, and stormwater runoff and related impacts due to sea level rise. These strategies, principles, and actions include, but are not limited to the following.

#### 1. *Protection Strategies*

- a. Maintenance of existing seawalls and bulkheads
- b. Re-nourishment of beaches...”

*Ordinance 2018-03*



## FDEO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

### COMMUNITY PLANNING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

- Funding is available yearly dependent upon legislative appropriation.
- Provides cost reimbursement grants for counties, municipalities, and regional planning councils.
- Projects can include development of amendments to implement the requirements of the Community Planning Act, including Peril of Flood regulations.



## FDEO FINANICAL ASSISTANCE continued

**Community Planning Technical Assistance Grant Webpage:**

[www.FloridaJobs.org/CPTAgrants](http://www.FloridaJobs.org/CPTAgrants)

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**Questions?**

